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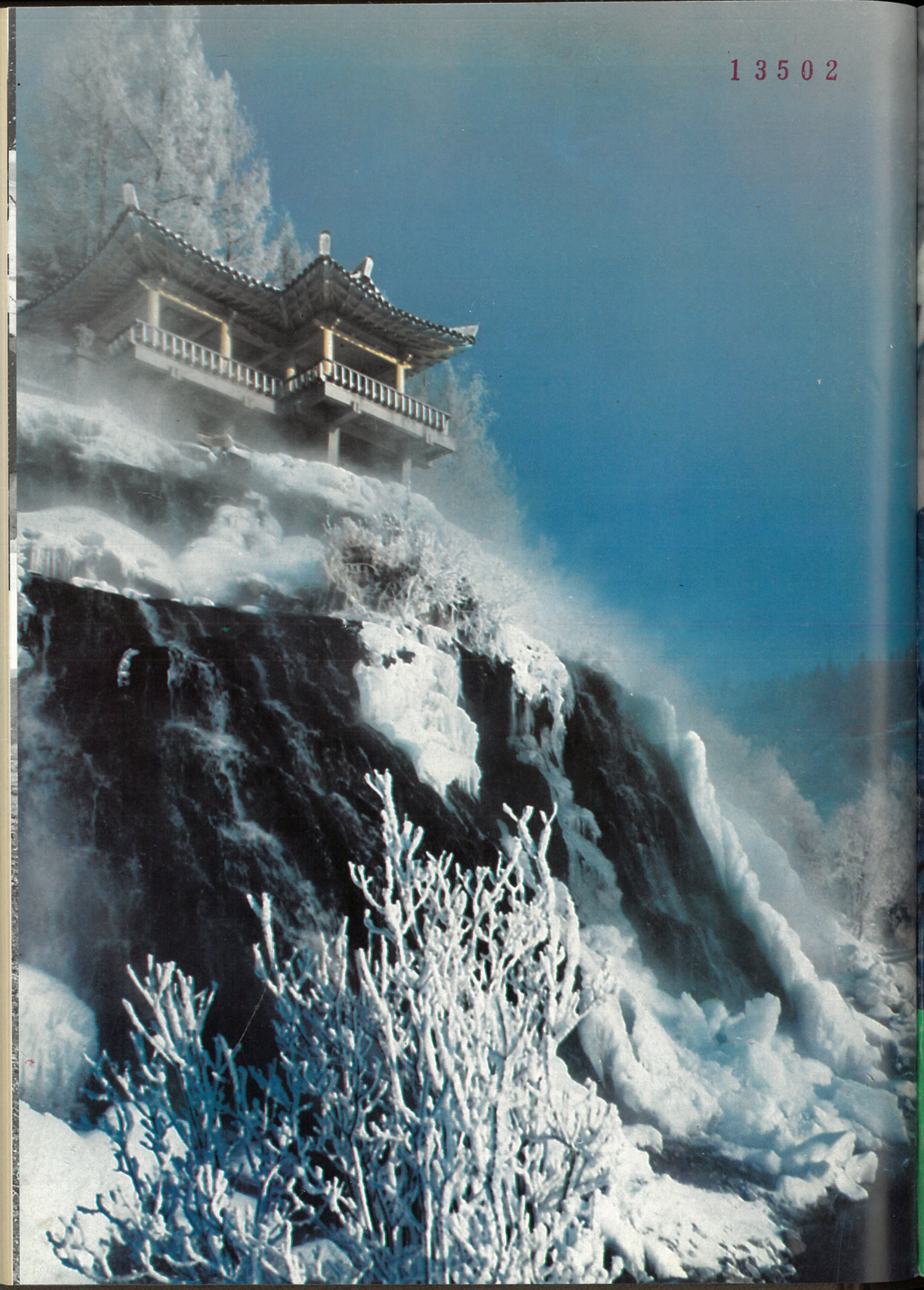

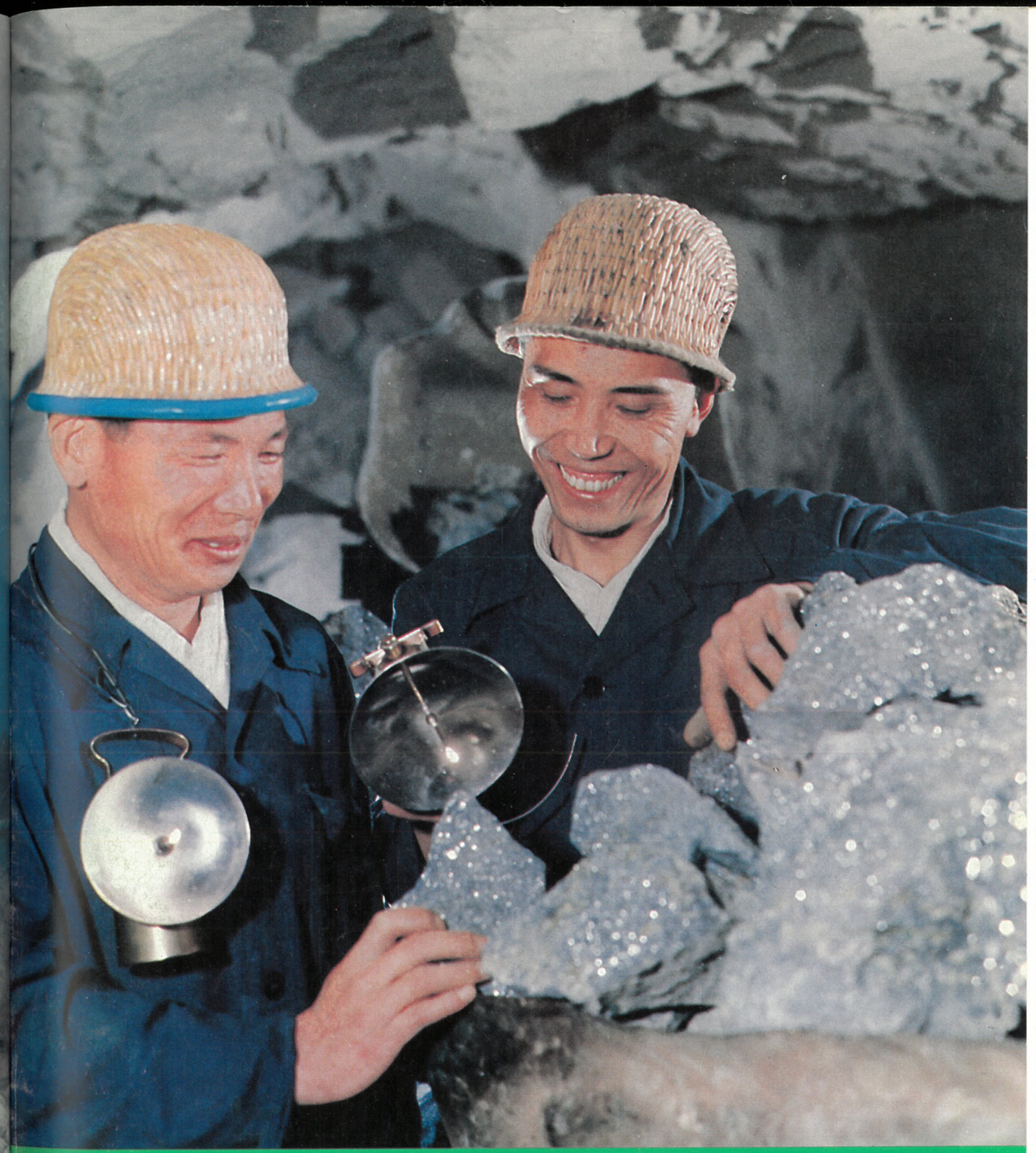

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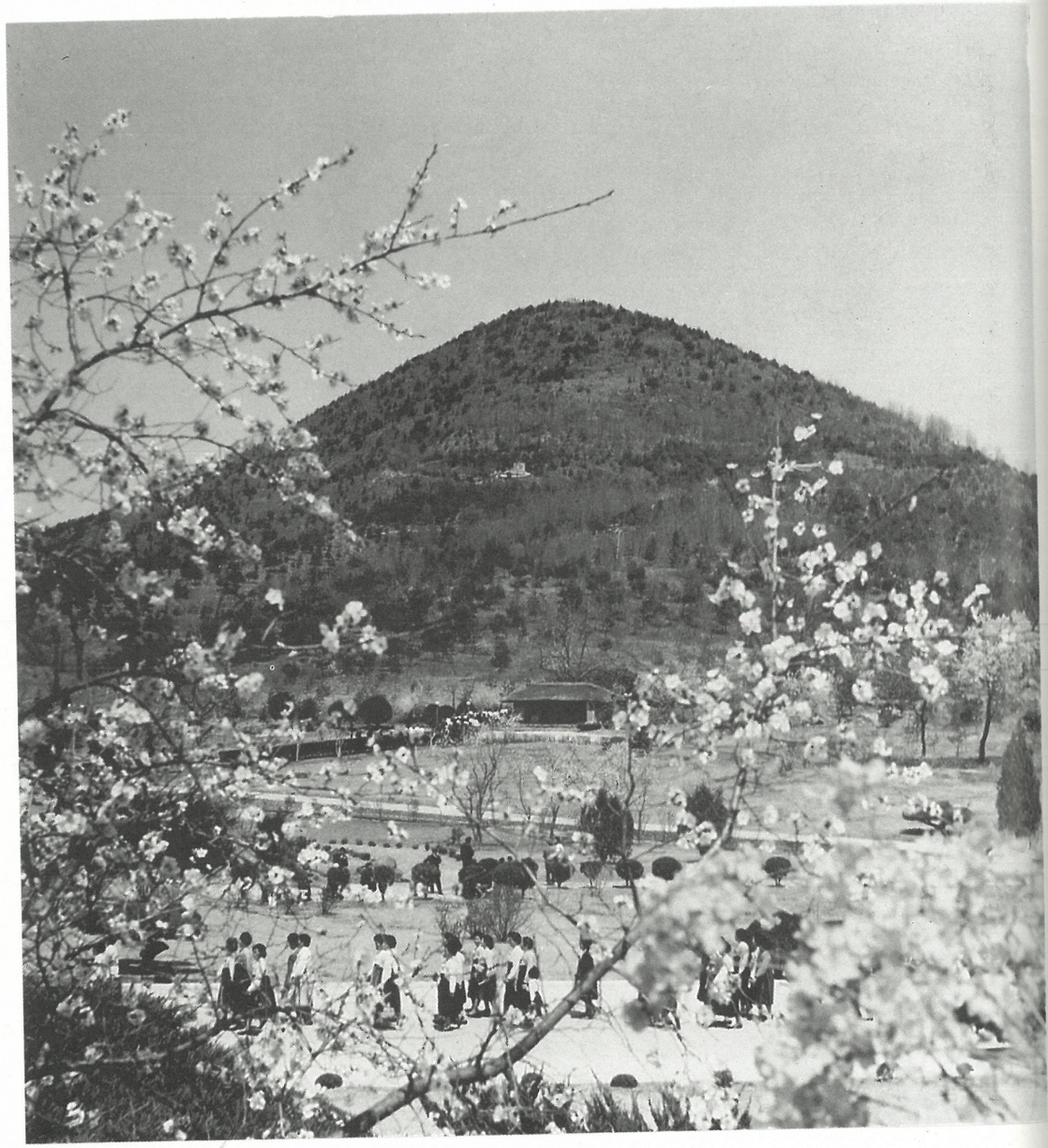
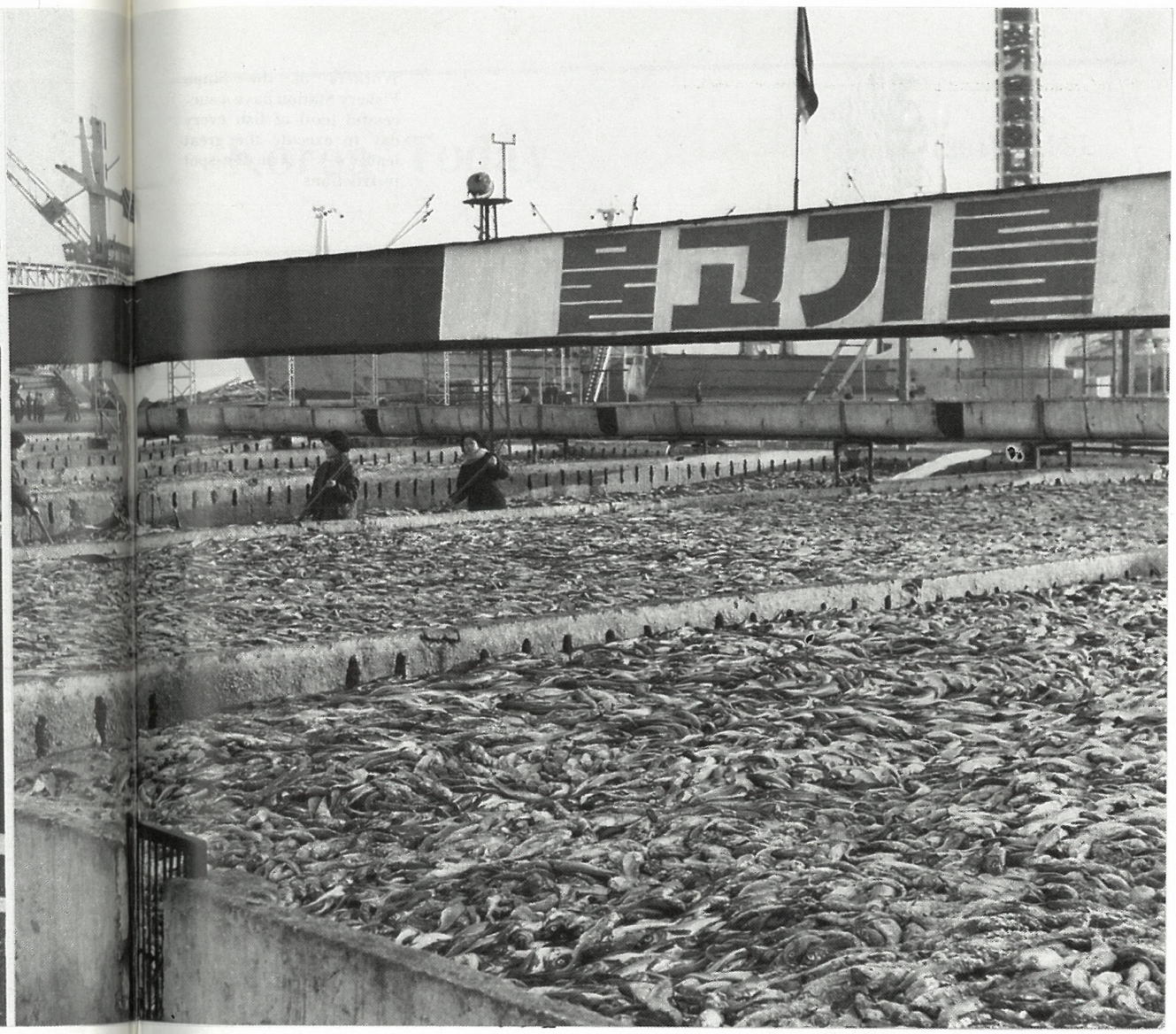


The great leader President Kim Il Sung sees sea foods processed in South Hamgyong Province

The Great Leader President Kim Il Sung Gives On-the-Spot Guidance in Fisheries in South Hamgyong Province



The great leader President Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Sinpo Fishery Station

The great leader President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance in the fishing industry in South Hamgyong Province from December 3 to 12 last year. During the period he visited the Yanghwa Fishery Station, the Sinpo Fishery Station, the Sinpo Fish Cannery, the Soho Fishery Station and other units, had a deep understanding of the situation of the fisheries, and had a consultation with workers in this field where he gave a highly important teaching which would serve as a guide in raising this industry to new heights.

He gave the tasks to improve fish processing and increase fish catch.

He said that for the steady increase of fish catch the shipyards must build many more big fishing boats and the fishing tackle factories raise their production capacity to sufficiently supply tackle.

He also pointed to the need of strengthening scientific research in this field and training many able technicians in processing.

He stressed that they should concentrate on the immediate winter fishing and catch much more fish.

Workers of the Sinpo Fishery Station have a successful haul of fish every day to execute the great leader's on-the-spot instructions

More processed sea foods are turned out

Korea Today

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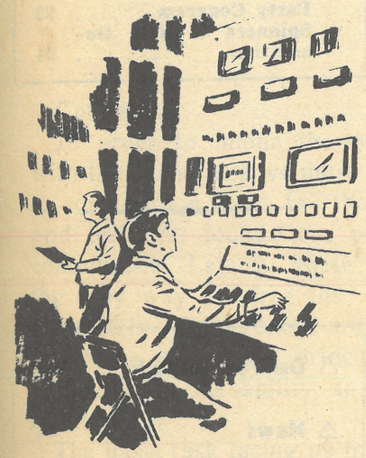

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FRONT COVER: Delight of miners

INSIDE FRONT COVER: Mt. Ponghwa associated with the revolutionary activity of Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country and indomitable revolutionary fighter

INSIDE BACK COVER: The belt conveyer newly laid on a suspension bridge in the Unryul Mine

BACK COVER: Paekma Peak of Mt. Kumgang-san

Making the National Economy Juche-Oriented, Modern and Scientifically-Based

(The full text of "Making the National Economy Juche-Oriented, Modern and Scientifically-Based" from the second part "Let Us Model the Whole Society on the Juche Idea" of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee)

Comrades,

In order to imbue the whole of society with the Juche idea we must step up economic construction and lay the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and communism. Laying these foundations is the only way to free the working people completely from arduous work and put into effect the communist principle "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs".

The basic task facing us in laying the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and communism is to rapidly make the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based.

Putting the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis represents a strategic line to be followed invariably in socialist and communist economic construction. The line of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based determines the character and goal of the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and indicates how to build them. Only when the independence of the national economy is firmly ensured, its technical equipment constantly modernized and all production activities put on a scientific basis thoroughly by stepping up the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization, can the complete victory of socialism be won and, further, the material fortress of communism be conquered successfully.

The Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy are closely linked to each other and they must be propelled forward by an integral process. Divorced from Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization cannot conform with the fundamental aim of socialist and communist economic construction which is to ensure independence for the people, and isolated from modernization and scientization, Juche-orientation cannot be effected satisfactorily. In order to carry out the line of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy correctly we must put the main stress on the Juche-orientation and exert primary efforts to ensure it, but, at the same time, vigorously push ahead with the struggle for modernization and scientization.

By working harder from now on to place

the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis, we should build up the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and hasten the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

First of all, we must strive for the Juche-orientation of the national economy.

Making the national economy Juche-oriented means building and developing the economy with one's own domestic natural resources and techniques in keeping with the specific conditions of one's own country.

With the successful implementation of our Party's line of building an independent socialist national economy, our country now meets the needs of economic construction for raw materials and other supplies basically by its own production and all branches of the national economy are developing harmoniously. But we still fail to develop and use the nation's natural resources to the full and to improve the structure of the national economy to meet the requirements of building an independent national economy. We must redouble our efforts for the Juche-orientation of the national economy to strengthen the independence and Juche character of our socialist economy.

To put the national economy on the Juche basis we should solve primarily the raw materials, fuel and power problems more satisfactorily by utilizing our domestic resources.

Exploiting our rich mineral resources to the full is an important way to solve these problems. We should survey and register all the mineral resources of the country, prepare enough new producing centres for coal and iron ore, locate more deposits of nonmetallic and nonferrous minerals including various alloying element minerals, and concentrate our efforts on developing oil resources to open up wide prospects for its production.

Our country is mountainous and our forests have plenty of vegetation of economic value. Therefore, if we make good use of the mountains, we can solve numerous problems of socialist economic construction. We should strive to reforest the mountains with a view to the future and make comprehensive use of them. We should create two million *chongbo* of new forests in the near future by launching a nationwide movement to plant trees. In this way we should produce more timber and, at the same time, obtain from the forests large quantities of raw materials for fibres, paper, oil, medicine, livestock feed and so on.

Today when the economy is developing rapidly and the demands for raw materials, fuel and power are increasing sharply, it is of tremendous importance for the advancement of the national economy to actively exploit marine resources. The sea is a treasure-store containing inexhaustible material resources. With foresight we should promote the work of exploiting the mineral, faunal, floral and power resources of the sea effectively for the development of the national economy.

To improve the structure of the national economy continuously in step with economic, scientific and technological development is an important task in putting the national economy on the Juche basis.

By creating many new industries based on our domestic resources and re-equipping and reinforcing the production processes of various industrial branches, we should improve the structure of industry further. We should replenish and perfect certain production processes of the metallurgical industry to guarantee a better balance among iron- and steel-making and rolling processes; reinforce the production centres of second-stage metal processing and build up nonferrous metal rolling centres. Along with this, we must build up the synthetic rubber and potash fertilizer industries supplied by our domestic resources, expand the chemical fibre and synthetic resin production centres and develop more proportionately the basic chemical industries such as the acid, alkali and carbide industries.

In order to improve the structure of the national economy, the industries working on imported raw materials and fuel must gradually be reorganized into domestically supplied industries. Active steps must be taken to develop a new metallurgical process using our own fuel and the process of ammonia production by the gasification of pulverized coal introduced, thereby enhancing the independence and Juche character of the metal and chemical industries.

Vigorous efforts should be made to modernize the national economy.

Modernizing the national economy means improving its technical equipment by replacing outdated techniques with advanced ones.

Modernization of the national economy is an inexorable process of socialist economic construction and a vital requirement of our economy at the present time. We should make great efforts to modernize the national economy so that the general standard of its technical outfit will be further improved and our technical level will reach that of advanced countries as soon as possible.

The aim of the modernization of the national economy is the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production. For modernization it is essential to replace outdated techniques with advanced ones and introduce overall mechanization and automation of production in all branches of the national economy. We should redouble efforts to step up comprehensive mechanization, automation and remote control in the key industries including the mining, metal, chemical and building-materials industries and in the spheres of construction, transport and communications, and to effect all-round farm mechanization and chemicalization.

The modernization of the national economy is precisely the modernization of technical devices. Without the rapid development of the engineering industry it is impossible to modernize the national economy. Efforts should be directed to the engineering industry to accelerate the work of manufacturing precise, large, high-speed and automatic machines and equipment, and various up-to-date machinery and equipment should be devised and manufactured in quantities so that the technical outfit of the national economy will be improved steadily. The engineering industry should raise the proportion of stamp forging and press methods, bring about a revolutionary change in casting and welding and in the manufacture of tools, and widely introduce assembly and automatic lines and multi-purpose machine tools in the highly serial processes of machine production.

Developing the electronics and automation industries is an important task in modernizing the national economy. We should develop these industries rapidly in line with the widespread introduction of semi- and full-automation in different branches of the national economy to ensure the smooth production and supply of various automation elements, gauges and instruments. Above all, we should fix the varieties and standards of automation elements and means correctly, specialize their production and quickly bolster up the basic industries essential for the development of the electronics and automation industries. By so doing, we should turn out large quantities of up-to-date automation elements and means, including semiconductor elements, integrated circuits and electronic computers, and radically improve their quality.

We must modernize the national economy in conformity with our actual conditions, adhering strictly to the Juche position. Making effective use of the possibilities created in our country, we should modernize one branch after another starting with those at a

low technical level and those which can easily be tackled with a small outlay, thereby gradually raising the level of the technical equipment of our national economy as a whole. We must resolutely oppose subservience to great powers, fear of technology and all other negative ideological trends and make strenuous efforts to modernize the national economy by means of a nationwide movement on the principle of self-reliance.

An active endeavour should be made to put the national economy on a scientific basis.

Scientizing the national economy means developing science and technology to put production and management in all branches on a new scientific basis.

The socialist and communist economy is not only a Juche-oriented and modernized economy but one which is also highly scientific. Only when production and technical processes, production methods and management in all branches are put on a new scientific basis by introducing scientific methods into the national economy at an accelerated pace, can production be carried on in a scientific way and an independent economic system and modernized technical means display their might to the full.

We should further strengthen scientific research and rapidly advance science and technology to solve promptly scientific and technical problems in economic construction, thus successfully scientizing the national economy and fully ensuring its Juche-orientation and modernization.

Technical engineering, above all, should be developed rapidly to effectively resolve the pressing scientific and technological problems that arise in making our industry more independent and more Juche-oriented, in introducing mechanization, automation and telemechanics in production and improving production and technical processes and production methods.

Scientific research in agriculture should be intensified to put all spheres of farm production on a new scientific basis. Agronomy, animal husbandry and other agricultural sciences should be developed quickly so as to apply the Juche method of farming thoroughly and place the production and selection of seed, methods of crop cultivation and the breeding and care of domestic animals on a scientific basis.

Research in the basic sciences should be intensified. Now that science and technology are advancing at a fast rate and the role of up-to-date technical devices is increasing rapidly in production and construction, there is an urgent need for the basic sciences to be developed still further. We should actively develop the major areas of basic science such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology so as to raise the national level of science and technology and resolve better the scientific and technical problems arising in different branches of the national economy.

Long-term research should be conducted with a view to opening up new fields of science and introducing the latest achievements of science and technology widely in the national economy. Efforts should be made to develop cell engineering, gene engineering, superhigh-pressure physics and ultracryogenics, exploit atomic, solar and other new sources of energy and closely study lasers and plasma so as to make extensive use of them in the national economy.

We should strive to rationalize economic activity by putting it on a scientific basis. Work should be organized efficiently in all branches of the national economy so as to meet the requirements of objective economic laws, the measuring system must be put right to guarantee accurate economic calculations, and electronic computers, closed-circuit television and other up-to-date technical devices widely introduced into the operation of enterprises, thus placing the whole economic activity on a highly scientific basis.

The development of scientific research requires effective state measures for it. In line with the requirements of modern science and technology and economic construction in our country, the number of research institutes should be increased, research centres built up and competent scientists and technicians trained in greater numbers. We should make drastic increases in investment in scientific research and provide research institutes with an adequate quantity of up-to-date laboratory apparatuses, research appliances and well-equipped pilot plants.

Along with the strengthening of scientific research, it is important to introduce its achievements promptly into production. By establishing a proper state system to accept the achievements of research for production and intensifying the supply of scientific and technological information and the provision of necessary conditions, we should introduce valuable achievements into production in good time.

OUR PARTY'S SEASONED LEADERSHIP ART OF JUCHE

A great change has taken place in our revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

Thanks to the mighty promotion of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—brilliant achievements were made in all fields of politics, the economy and culture and our country strengthened as never before.

Upholding the programme for modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people are making a grand march to finally eliminate the legacy of old society in all fields of social life and make themselves completely independent, working miracles and innovations hourly and daily.

This is entirely due to the seasoned guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and our glorious Party.

The glorious Party is leading our people from victory to victory, fully embodying the great leader's leadership art of Juche.

For its seasoned and ever-victorious leadership art our Party demonstrates its invincibility to the world as the great guide of the revolutionary cause of Juche and enjoys absolute prestige among our people and the world people.

* * *

The correct solution of the problem of mass leadership is a matter of cardinal importance for the victorious progress of revolution and construction and one of the fundamental factors in making the party invincible.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party is the General Staff of the Korean revolution; it is the organizer and inspirer of all victories for our people. The victory of the Korean revolution and the destiny of our people hinge entirely on our Party. Only under its leadership can our people reunify the divided country, achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and, further, carry out the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea." (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., p. 104.)

The working-class party is the General Staff of the revolution which correctly organizes and mobilizes the broad masses in the work to overthrow the old society and build a new one. If it is to fulfil its mission and duty properly, it must possess a powerful leadership art, as well as the correct guiding idea of revolution.

When the revolution and construction are guided by a great idea, their victory entirely depends on leadership art.

The revolutionary struggle to overthrow old society and build a new one inevitably meets with the strong resistance of the reactionary forces hindering it and manifold difficulties. So, only when there is a scientific leadership art with which to overcome all kinds of ordeals in the complex situation and ensure the proper guidance of the masses, can the revolution and construction be led from victory to victory.

A revolutionary and scientific leadership art is created by the outstanding leader of the working class and inherited and developed by the party.

The leadership art created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and fully embodied by our glorious Party is an absolutely scientific leadership art based on the Juche idea that the masses of people are the masters of the revolution and construction and they are also their motive force.

The essence and invincible might of our Party's leadership art lie in leading the revolution and construction to victory by raising the position and role of the masses of people to the utmost, knitting them together and relying on their revolutionary zeal and inexhaustible creative wisdom.

What is important in the leadership art of our Party is to put forward an absolutely correct policy and slogan of struggle timely for each stage of the revolution and arouse vigorously the masses for their implementation.

In order to realize the thought and guidance of the great leader our Party, with extraordinary foresight and insight into the distant future as well as the present, puts forward opportunely the policy and slogan of struggle for each stage reflecting ripe demands of the times and the revolution and the desire of the people. So they grip the hearts of the masses and display a great vitality. The best example for this is that it set forth the policy of modelling all society on the Juche idea.

Transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea means building a communist society and realizing the complete independence of the working masses by thoroughly materializing the Juche idea.

This policy fully reflects the reality of our country—the socialist system and the material and technical basis of socialism have been consolidated, our Party strengthened greatly and the entire people are united closely on the basis of the Juche idea— and the urgent requirements of the revolution and the aspiration of our people. That is why the policy was accepted by the masses as their own as soon as it was announced, and brought about a great turn in the revolution and construction.

Putting forward a fitting fighting slogan in good time is very important in making the people know clearly their fighting goal and the orientation of their action and mobilizing their strength and wisdom.

In line with the demand of the transformation of all society after the Juche idea, our Party put forward one after another militant and powerful slogans including "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" and "Produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" and made the flame of three revolutions flare up more fiercely throughout the country and the revolutionary way of work, study and life prevail in all society to greatly accelerate the revolution and construction.

It is also important in our Party's activities for brilliantly embodying the leadership art of Juche to push ahead with all work as quickly as lightning and secure a very high speed in the revolution and construction.

Today our socialist construction is progressing at the pace of Chollima plus speed campaign.

Both man and society have changed beyond recognition in the revolutionary march to model all society on the Juche idea and new speeds are created hourly and daily.

This is an eloquent demonstration of the vitality of the leadership art of our glorious Party which places all kinds of work under its unified control and pushes it forward at a lightning speed and secures a very high speed in the revolution and construction.

Socialism and communism is realized through continuous advance and innovation. If the revolution stays at a stage or a field stagnates or marks time the superiority of the socialist system cannot be fully exhibited nor can a communist society be built successfully.

The important way for the steady high speed in socialist construction is to mobilize all the spiritual and material forces and carry out the tasks posed as quickly as lightning.

Our Party intensified the education of the working people in the Juche idea and com-

munist education and developed energetically the struggle to rid them of old ideas under its original slogan of the ideological campaign and gave full scope to their revolutionary zeal and creative initiative, while guiding them to promote the technical revolution vigorously and getting all units to carefully attend to organizational and guidance work. Thus it brought about the best results of socialist construction in the shortest possible time.

Now there is nothing impossible for us if we are determined to do and even the gigantic undertaking which would take a few years is carried out within only a few months at a lightning speed. Such miracles are wrought one after another.

Still another important thing in our Party's activities to splendidly embody the leadership art of Juche is to develop all undertakings boldly and in a big way and carry them out actively to the end.

There is no royal road for the revolution. There arise many difficult and complex tasks on the revolutionary road. In order to overcome all difficulties and trials and smoothly promote revolution and construction one must think boldly and in a big way and act with persistency, believing in the inexhaustible strength of the masses.

Our Party foresees both the near future and the distant future in the construction of a factory or a cultural establishment or in nature-remaking and guides us to develop these kinds of projects on a big scale for the eternal prosperity of the country.

Thanks to the seasoned guidance of our Party which always sets us a high goal, develops work in a big way and leads us to a brighter future, our people can move ahead, full of confidence, with a high ambition and ideal.

Now the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy are dynamically promoted and admirable results are gained in the grand struggle to reach the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction. This is entirely due to the wise guidance of our Party which prepares for victory after victory with a strong will and uncommon revolutionary sweep, flatly rejecting conservatism and passivism and the old handicraft way of work.

The important thing in the activities of our Party to dynamically promote the revolution and construction by embodying fully the leadership art of Juche is to see everything with an innovative eye and settle it in a new way to suit the ever-changing realities.

The revolution steadily advances and deepens. In the course new circumstances and conditions are created.

Only with usual practice or conventional method we cannot settle new problems smoothly. That is why we must settle all problems creatively in conformity with the requirements of the developing revolution and the newly-created conditions.

Our Party initiated unique mass movements including the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, the three-revolution-team movement, the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes and wisely guided them.

These movements are promoting our revolution mightily, displaying their great vitality daily as the movements reflecting most correctly the new requirements of our revolution in a higher stage of transforming all society after the Juche idea.

Our Party is energetically leading all our functionaries to bring about a revolutionary turn in their way and style of work. As a result, the old way and style of work were eliminated and our officials do all work in a new revolutionary way. Thus our Party's leadership of the masses is realized smoothly.

Thanks to the seasoned guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party ours could be a most dignified and powerful people and ours the "land of Chollima" where everything is developing at a very high rate.

As we have the great and glorious Party with a seasoned leadership art, the final victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the respected and beloved leader is sure and a bright future is in store for our people.

Programme for Highest Form of Human and Social Remoulding

In his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader President Kim Il Sung defined modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea as the general task of our revolution, and formulated the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of all society as one of the fighting tasks to fulfil the general task.

In order to transform all society after the Juche idea and build a communist society and realize the complete independence of the working people, we must train them into communist men of a Juche type, transform all social relations on the working-class pattern and lay strong material and technical foundations.

The most important task here is the remoulding of men, masters of nature and society, and their social relations.

The only correct way to the solution of this problem is the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole of society.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"The struggle for revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing the whole of society is an effort to transform man, whereby every member of society develops into an independent and creative social being equipped with revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural attainments; it is a social reform by means of which all social relations are transformed on the working-class pattern." (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee,* Eng. ed., pp. 31-32.)

This policy of the great leader on the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole of society is a programme for the highest form of human and social remoulding, which enables the working masses to reform themselves into communist men developed in an all-round way and realize their complete social equality.

(1)

The primary task in reforming men and society along communist lines is the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"We must first strive for the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society.

Revolutionizing and working-classizing all society is an indispensable requisite for the building of socialism and communism; it is the most important revolutionary task that has to be fulfilled by the working-class party and state after the establishment of the socialist system." (Ibid., p. 32.)

His teaching clarifies the need of the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society and its place in human and social remoulding.

Revolutionizing all society means ridding people's minds of obsolete ideas and equipping them firmly with revolutionary ideological consciousness; working-classizing all society means transforming all the working people after the working-class pattern in socio-economic situation and ideological and mental qualities.

Reorganizing the old production relations along the socialist lines and making all members of society socialist working people marks a great historic turn in human and social remoulding.

But it is the first step towards the communist remoulding of men and social relations.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system there remain in the minds of people for a long time age-old ideas such as individualism, selfishness and slavish submission left over from exploiter society and the cultural level of the working people is very low.

In order to train people into harmoniously-developed communist men, therefore, the working-class party and state should put the ideological revolution to the forefront to revolutionize the whole of society. Human remodelling is essentially ideological remoulding. Ideological consciousness decides the value of man and regulates all his activities.

Only when we rid the working masses' minds of obsolete ideas and firmly equip them with revolutionary thought can they develop into communist men of a Juche type who devote their all to the good of society and collective, country and people.

Therefore, in order to succeed in building socialism and communism we must put the revolutionization of the whole of society to the forefront and bring into full play the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the working masses.

People are social beings and establish relations between themselves in remaking nature and society; apart from social relations they cannot exist.

Therefore, in order to enable the working masses to live independent and creative lives we must reorganize all social relations along communist lines as required by the Juche idea.

After the establishment of the socialist system there are no social relations based on exploitation of man by man any more but there exist the residues of old social relations. We can cite the difference in the ownership of means of production for instance.

In socialist society all-people ownership of means of production prevails in industry and cooperative ownership in agriculture and there remain the distinction between the working class and the peasantry and differences in their socio-economic situation and working conditions.

Without eliminating this social inequality the complete victory of socialism cannot be won.

In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism and build communism we must eradicate the class distinction and build a classless society and gradually eliminate all the differences of social members in all spheres of the economy, culture, ideology and morality.

This task can be fulfilled through the working-classization of the whole of society, that is, through transforming all social relations after the working-class pattern in accord with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the working class, under the leadership of the working class.

In his report to the Sixth Party Congress the great leader put forward the outstanding thought and theory that in order to eradicate the class distinction between the workers and the peasants and completely transform all social relations on the working-class pattern, it is imperative to develop cooperative ownership into all-people ownership and thus establish the latter's undivided sway over the means of production.

This theory shows the way to the correct solution of the vital question arising in developing the socialist social relations into the communist ones by eradicating the distinction in the ownership of the means of production which is the basis of all social relations.

(2)

In order to completely remodel men and social relations along communist lines we must intellectualize all society.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Further, we must make strong efforts to intellectualize the whole of society.

Intellectualizing the whole of society is a solemn task to raise the cultural and intellectual level of all members of society to that of college graduate so as to obliterate the difference between mental and physical labour left over from the old society and bring about the complete equality of the working people." (Ibid., p. 38.)

To make the working masses fully acquire the qualities the masters of communist society should have, they should have not only independent revolutionary spirit but also wide and profound knowledge of nature and society and rich cultural attainments.

Only then can they have a creative ability to cognize and change the world, and play their role as masters.

Therefore, in order to completely remould man, we must not only revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society but also intellectualize it.

Intellectualization of all society means raising the cultural and intellectual level of the masses to that of intellectuals on the basis of their working-classization.

It is aimed at obliterating the difference between mental and physical labour left by the old society and bringing about the complete equality of the working people.

Labour is essential to human life and social activities. Only when all distinctions in labour are eradicated and they are completely equal can the working masses be fully independent.

Distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour are eradicated and the working people freed from arduous and difficult labour when all society is working-classized and the complete victory of socialism achieved. But even after that there remains the distinction between mental and physical labour, the last vestige of the old social division of labour.

This difference can be eradicated only when the working-class party and state continue with revolution and construction and highly develop the productive forces so that all members of society work according to their ability and receive distribution according to their needs and intellectualize all society to raise the general cultural and intellectual level of the working people to that of engineer or specialist.

Only then the distinction between mental and physical labour can be finally eradicated, the vestige of old division of labour disappear in the social relations, and the working people become completely equal.

This shows that the intellectualization of all society is not only an undertaking to remould men into harmoniously-developed communist men but also a social reform to eradicate the residue of the old social division of labour and make the working people completely equal.

The great leader taught that the intellectualization of all society is realized when the cultural and intellectual level of all members of society rises to that of college graduate, and thereby scientifically clarified the qualities of people who will live in communist society.

In communist society productive forces are highly developed on the basis of modern science and technique and all production processes are automated and remote-controlled.

Therefore, only when the cultural and intellectual level of the people working such production processes is as high as that of college graduate, that is, that of engineer or specialist, can they run communist society and live in accord with the principles of communism.

The great leader set out for the first time in history the thought that in order to intellectualize all society, we must develop education work; while building up existing cadre-training centres, we must set up many factory, farm and fishermen's colleges and higher specialized schools on a study-while-working system; and in the future we should enforce compulsory higher education.

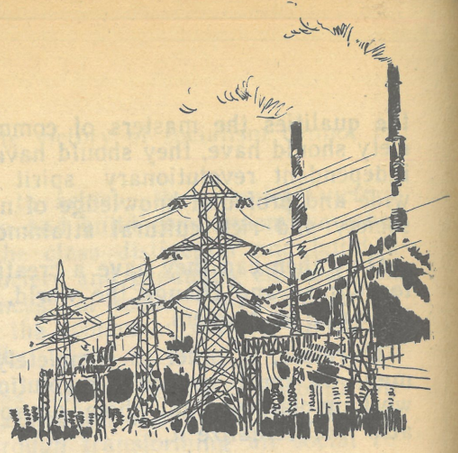
Thus he showed the most reasonable and realistic way to raise the cultural and intellectual level of all members of society to that of college graduate.

The thought and theory on the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of all society fully systematized by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in his report to the Party Congress clearly shows the way to free all members of society from all fetters of old society, train them into harmoniously-developed communist men as required by the Juche idea, transform the social relations after the working-class pattern, and thereby capture the ideological fortress of communism.

This original thought and theory is a priceless wealth which made a lasting contribution to the cause of human liberation and to perfecting the revolutionary theory of communism.

On the Road of Building
Independent Power Industry

Wise Guidance in Development of Electric Power Industry



Electric-power generation is steadily growing in our country with a strong independent modern power industry.

Our country has set itself a grand goal of producing 100,000 million kwh of electricity a year in the near future.

This owes entirely to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who set forth a Juche-based policy of developing electric power industry and wisely directed the struggle for its implementation.

It was one day late in September 1945 when the whole country was bubbling over with the joy of liberation.

The great leader refused to receive the enthusiastic welcome and best regards of our people who were eagerly looking forward to seeing him and worked day and night, living with men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in a simple house at the foot of Haebang Hill, to show the way to build a new Korea.

He had to show our liberated people their way and build the party, state and armed forces.

So he was spending very busy days discharging the heavy responsibilities. Though, that day he asked officials to go with him to the General Electricity Bureau of North Korea.

They did not know well why he paid primary attention to power industry when there were a lot of other urgent and important jobs to do. He said to them that because electricity was essential to industrial development in our country prime importance should be attached to electric industry.

Our people met with many difficulties in the first days of building a new state.

Securing electricity was most important in rapidly rehabilitating the national economy severely destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and developing industry.

At the time the General Electricity Bureau of North Korea was in its infancy and had only a small number of technicians and workers who were repairing and putting in good order electric equipment.

The great leader summoned the employees of the bureau into its meeting hall and made a historic speech.

He spoke in easy terms about the internal and external situation created after the country's liberation and about the road to be followed by the Korean people and stressed the importance of electric industry in building a new state.

Then he said: Electricity is the driving power of industry and an important asset for enriching and strengthening the country. It is also indispensable to the rehabilitation of industry and the people's life. It is especially important for us to generate by

ourselves and supply electricity today when we are liberated. Only with electricity we can work the national industry; only when we rehabilitate and develop the national industry can we build an independent, sovereign state, rich and strong. Because electric industry is so important, I wanted to see you first.

You should rapidly restore and put in good order destroyed power stations and electric establishments and generate more electricity for factories and mines, he went on and stressed that the working class should restore electric industry by its own efforts, highly proud and deeply conscious that it was the master of the country.

When he concluded his speech the meeting hall was gripped by boundless emotion and joy and all present whispered to each other with admiration: "He is not an ordinary man. He is a great man. He knows everything in the country as he knows the palm of his hand and clearly indicates the path ahead of us!"

His speech was so impressive that the officials and workers felt quite reluctant to part with him when he was about to leave, saying that he would entrust them with the electric industry. His meaningful and sensible words put into their heads a thought that he was none other than General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero. So an official brought himself to ask where General Kim Il Sung was.

The great leader said with a broad smile that they could soon see him now that the country had been liberated.

Twenty days later, on October 14, 1945 a historic Pyongyang mass rally was held at the public playground at the foot of Moran Hill to welcome his triumphal return-home.

He returned the rousing cheers of Pyongyang citizens with a sunray-like smile and made his first address to the entire Korean people after his triumphal return.

The employees of the bureau also attended the rally and knew that the great leader General Kim Il Sung, whom they had looked up to as the lodestar of national liberation and longed for awake or asleep in the grim days of Japanese imperialist rule, had visited them without public notice to put them in the forefront of the struggle to build a new state. Tears of boundless emotion and joy streamed down their cheeks and they raised their hands and shouted over and over again at the top of their voice "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

This marked the beginning of the glorious history of our workers in the electric industry and is the historic event of September 24 they observe as their day.

In instituting the national emblem to found the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader instructed to draw a power station in the emblem instead of a blast furnace, saying that it was necessary to reflect electrification showing the direction of technical progress if our country was to be a rich and strong, modern one known to the world.

Thus a grand power station and a pylon were drawn in our national emblem.

As seen above, definite precedence has been given to our electric power industry over all other branches of the national economy from the first days of building a new state under the great leader's special concern.

The creation of an independent power industry was a very difficult historic task which had to be carried out, overcoming many difficulties from the first.

What colonial society left us were destroyed power stations, broken power transmission and distribution stations and lines and

empty safes with account books. We lacked experience in the operation and construction of power stations and were short of technicians and skilled workers in this field.

The great leader set forth the only correct policy of giving definite priority to the electric power industry over other branches of the national economy and creating an independent power industry relying on domestic resources and wisely guided the struggle to implement it. As a result, a strong electric industry was created in a short time.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In developing the power industry, we will hold fast to the policy of combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations correctly with that of thermal power stations and of simultaneous construction of large, medium and small-scale power stations."

His original policy to develop the power industry was a most scientific and correct one to build an independent power industry relying on our rich power resources in a short time and strengthen it qualitatively.

Back in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader made a far-reaching plan to build large hydroelectric power stations using rich domestic resources in different places of the country.

In order to realize the plan, after liberation he gave on-the-spot guidance in the construction of many power stations, going a long way over hill and dale. As a result, many power stations, small and big, mushroomed on almost all rivers of this land including the Amnok-gang, Tokno and Sodusu Rivers.

When the world people did not foresee the ruinous influence of the cold front and the worldwide oil crisis, the great leader set forth a far-sighted plan to build solid power bases which are unaffected by any climatic conditions or chance factors.

Foreseeing the distant future, he led our people to combine the construction of hydroelectric power stations with that of large thermal power stations and lay the main stress on the building of thermal power stations relying on rich domestic coal.

Pyongyang, Pukchang, Chongchon-gang and other big thermal power stations using domestic coal, and many factory thermal power stations appeared.

This was a totally correct and wise policy based on scientific foresight in view of the fact that today the world suffers from a serious fuel-power famine under the influence of the oil crisis and the cold front.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader our power industry has now become a most solid and strong one which fully gratifies the needs of the rapidly developing industry and agriculture and the people's life for electricity.

Before liberation our people could not even light oil lamps properly. But now power stations and power supply establishments have ramified over the country and the electrification of the country has entered a new higher stage, and ours has become a strong socialist industrial country.

This convincingly demonstrates the correctness and vitality of the great leader's Juche-based policy of building power industry.

Development and Prospects of Electric Power Industry

Of late our journalist conversed with Director Li Yong Son of the Economic Planning Department of the Ministry of Power Industry about the development of our power industry. Follows part of their conversation.

* * *

Journalist: The great leader President Kim Il Sung set out a huge task of producing 100,000 million kwh of electricity as one of the ten objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980s at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He set such a target at a time when the world suffers from a growing acute fuel-power crisis. This is a clear demonstration of the might and superiority of our independent national economy, I should say.

Li Yong Son: Yes, it is. When we generate 100,000 million kwh of electricity our country will rightly rank among the advanced nations of the world in the per-capita consumption of electricity.

Journalist: We can set ourselves such a high target because we have built up an independent, modern power industry under the wise guidance of the great leader, I think.

Li Yong Son: Of course. Rapid progress of the power industry, like that of other industries, would have been unattainable without his brilliant guidance, I dare say.

He put forward a correct policy of developing the power industry at each stage of the revolution and wisely guided us to implement it. As a result, we could do away, in a short time, with colonial lopsidedness and technical backwardness left by history in the power industry and build up a strong power industry effectively serving socialist economic construction and the people's life.

In the first days of building a new nation after liberation, the great leader set forth a policy of building a mighty power industry and giving priority to it over all other branches of the national economy.

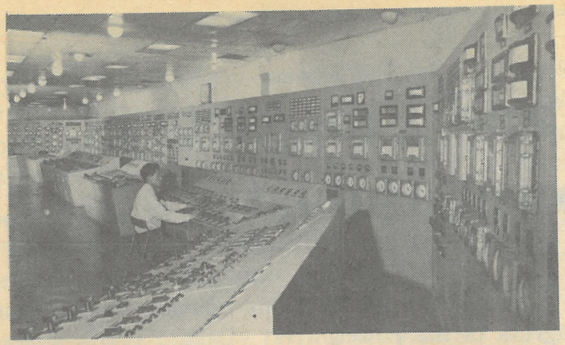
He also followed the policy of properly combining the building of hydroelectric power stations with that of thermal power stations and of simultaneously building large, medium and small power stations.

Journalist: This policy is a Juche-based one which enabled us to build and expand power bases using rich domestic resources.

Li Yong Son: The great leader foresaw the distant future and said that we should not build only hydroelectric power stations nor erect oil power stations depending on foreign countries, and led us to build Juche power bases relying on rich domestic water-power resources and coal.

Li Yong Son, Director of the Economic Planning Department of the Ministry of Power Industry

According to this policy, Supung, Changjin-gang, Pujon-gang, Hochon-gang and other hydroelectric power stations were rebuilt and expanded with up-to-date techniques and new big power stations of the same kind built on the Amnok-gang, Tokno, Taedong-gang and Sodusu Rivers. Large thermal power stations appeared



The general control room

in Pyongyang, Pukchang and other places.

Thus we produced 16,500 million kwh of electricity in 1970.

Journalist: Then our power industry was already at a very high level of development.

Li Yong Son: With 16,500 million kwh of electricity produced, our per-capita power output reached 1,184 kwh.

The proper combination of building of hydroelectric power stations with that of thermal ones rendered it possible to completely overcome seasonal fluctuations in power production caused by natural conditions and steadily increase production in all branches of the national economy, unrestricted by power supply.

The building of a large number of medium and small power stations greatly helped towards rural electrification and consolidation of its results and radically changed the geographical distribution of power stations and power-supply stations.

On the basis of these proud successes, at the Fifth Party Congress the great leader set us a high goal of power production.

In 1975 we produced 28,000 million kwh of electricity.

Journalist: It means that our power production grew 1.7 times in five years. It seems like yesterday when we were overjoyed at such a success. But today we have set it as our goal to produce 100,000 million kwh of electricity. This is a wonder indeed.

Li Yong Son: When we hit the target of 100,000 million kwh of electricity, one of the ten long-term objectives, our country will be covered with ramified networks of power stations and power-transmission wires. Then the electrification of the country will reach a higher stage and our independent power industry fully meet the increasing vast demands of the rapidly-developing national economy for electricity.

Journalist: We have every condition and possibility for attaining the high goal, I think.

Li Yong Son: To reach the goal of 100,000 million kwh, we must increase our generating capacity sharply and build many big power stations.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"For successful attainment of the new long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, great efforts should also be made to develop the power industry."

In order to attain the high goal we must create a generating capacity of over 17,000,000 kw at least. In other words, we must have some 100 power stations like the 200,000 kw-capacity Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Station.

As you have said, we have every condition and possibility for creating such a huge generating capacity.

There are rich power resources everywhere in our country—abundant water and tidal power resources, inexhaustible coal deposits and atomic power resources.

Journalist: We have strong electric machine and appliance production centres, along with rich power resources, which are a great asset for the independent development of the power industry, I think.

Li Yong Son: Our powerful engineering industry built under the wise guidance of the great leader can make any complex electric machines and appliances.

Long ago our engineering industry began to turn out large water generators, 220,000-volt and oversize transformers, water and steam turbines, various electric motors and super-high-tension breakers and is now satisfying the demands of the power industry for electric machines and appliances with its own products.

The newly-built Taean Heavy Machine Combine, a giant-machine production centre, greatly increased the production capacity of electric machines including large generators and boilers.

We can also amply supply cement, steel, and modern building machines needed for the building of power stations. We have workers, constructors and technicians who have rich experience in building modern power stations and are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the leader.

Journalist: Immediately after the war a handful of cement and a ton of steel counted and we had many difficulties to overcome. Though, we built many large power stations including the Kanggye and Tokno-gang Power Stations. But now conditions are incomparably favourable.

There is nothing impossible for us once we decide to do.

Please tell me about what to do to attain the new long-term objective.

Li Yong Son: First we will make great efforts to harness water power and build hydroelectric power stations on the rivers.

Last year we built Taedong-gang Power Station I on the upper reaches of the river where geological conditions are said to be bad for the building of a power station, and completed the large Mirim Sluice and laid firm foundations for building sluice power stations.

We will complete power stations now under construction as soon as possible, build many large hydroelectric power stations, erect medium and small power stations at different parts of the country through a mass movement and construct tidal power stations at suitable places on the west coast.

We will build sluices on many places of the Taedong-gang River to generate electricity, prevent flood in the river and open a navigable waterway to Tokchon. On this basis, we will construct scores of sluice power stations on the Chongchon, Tokno and Nam Rivers and admirably carry out the great leader's far-reaching plan to use rivers comprehensively.

Journalist: We must build many thermal power stations, as well as hydroelectric power stations, mustn't we?

Li Yong Son: Yes, we must. We will quickly complete the expansion project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Station and increase its generating capacity and construct new large thermal power stations, particularly many power stations using low-caloried coal.

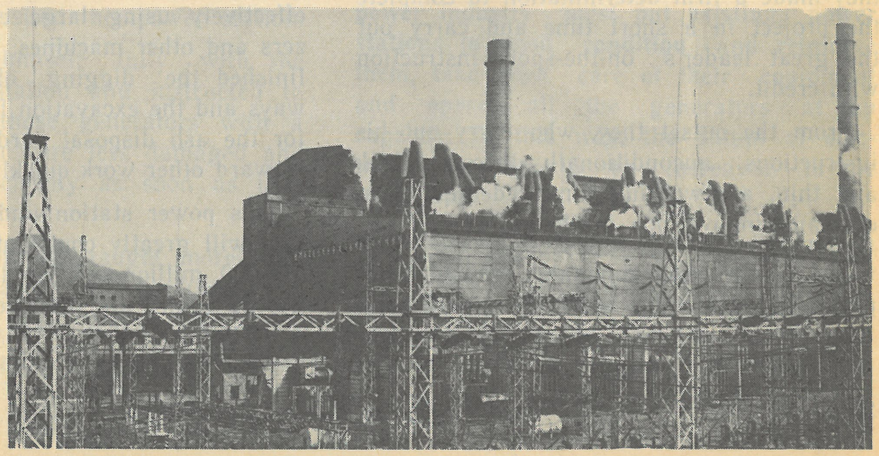
Journalist: The building of power plants using low-caloried coal has many advantages; it enables us to effectively use fuel resources of the country to rapidly increase the generating capacity, distribute power bases evenly and introduce central heating in cities.

Li Yong Son: We have low-caloried coal deposits in different parts of the country. If we build many power plants using such coal we will be able to generate electricity and introduce central heating in major cities to make the people's life more cultured.

We will build atomic power plants with our efforts and resources to consolidate the power bases of the country qualitatively and construct many factory thermal power stations using waste or surplus heat.

Thus we will raise the total generating capacity of the country to over 17,000,000 kw by the end of the 1980s and hit the 100,000 million-kwh target of power production.

Journalist: Thank you for your good words.



Part of the Pukchang Thermal Power Station

Large Thermal Power Station under Construction

A large thermal power station is now under construction in Chongjin, a powerful industrial city in our northern part.

It will supply electricity to metallurgical works, chemical and machine factories and mines and be used for central heating in the dwelling houses in the city.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Along with hydroelectric power stations, many thermal power plants should be built."

During his on-the-spot guidance in the city and North Hamgyong Province in July 1980, the great leader instructed to quickly build the Chongjin Thermal Power Station, and spoke about its size and taught in detail how to build it.

Before the start of the project the working people in the city held a rally, at which they made a firm determination to complete the project in a short time and carry out the great leader's on-the-spot instruction with credit.

From the outset they, who carry out his instructions unconditionally through thick and thin, are working unprecedented miracles and innovations in the project.

The construction command drew detailed plans for each stage of the project according to the designs and ensures manpower and materials in good time.

Leadership personnel are vigorously encouraging builders and assistants to labour feats, explaining to them the significance and prospect of the project and setting them examples in work.

The workers and technicians of the 24th Metallurgical Works Construction Enterprise, who distinguished themselves in the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, are making brilliant labour achievements at the construction site; they completed in a very short time the excavation of several hundred thousand cubic metres of earth for groundwork through speed campaign.

Socialist emulation is brisk between the construction enterprises in charge of the project and between assistants.

Constructors and assistants are surpassing their work norms by 100-200 per cent, effectively using large excavators, bulldozers and other machines. They have already finished the digging of industrial-water ways and the excavation for the groundwork for the ash disposal yard and are pushing forward other work quickly.

This power station under rapid construction will greatly contribute to attaining the 100,000 million-kwh goal of electricity set by the Sixth Party Congress.

Power Production Increases

—At the Changjin-gang Power Station—

The Changjin-gang Power Station is one of our big hydroelectric power stations.

The workers of this station, always faithful to the great leader and the glorious Party centre, set themselves a bold target to increase the generating capacity of their station 1.6 times by the end of the 1980s.

The generating equipment left by Japanese imperialism was very backward, and even it was badly destroyed during the Fatherland Liberation War.

After the war the great leader set forth the basic line of economic construction, a line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, and wisely guided our people to give precedence to the electric power industry over other branches of the national economy.

In October 1953, immediately following the war, when the whole country still lay in war ruins he visited this power station.

He acquainted himself fully with the situation of the station and instructed to rehabilitate first those generators with a big capacity which were less damaged and could produce electricity as soon as possible.

Later on, he kindly taught more than once how to increase power production.

The station was enlarged and played a big role in meeting the need of the postwar rehabilitation and socialist economic construction for electricity.

It was further modernized and its capacity and power generation steadily increased through the efforts to implement the instructions of the great leader.

Last year its power output was 1.2 times that in 1975.

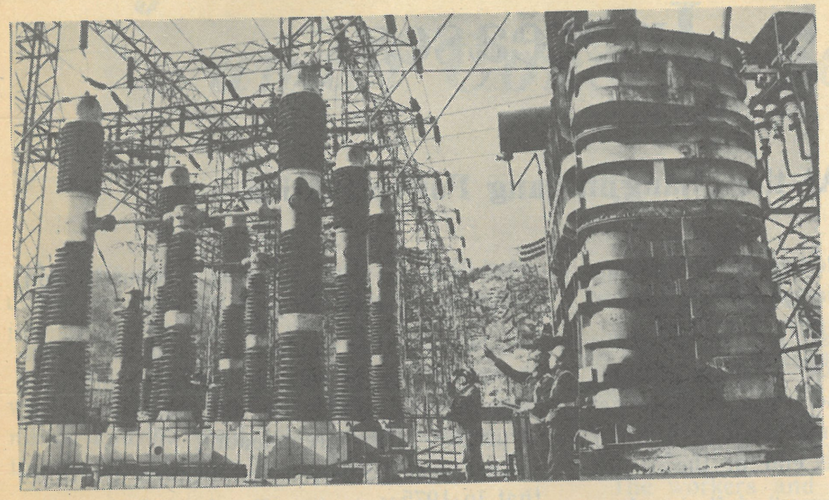
During the period its technical personnel sharply increased in number. They skilfully operate modern equipment.

The workers and technicians here are well aware that they can always be successful when they work as taught by the great leader and are effecting a great upswing in power production to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress and the tasks set out in his New Year Address.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"The workers and technicians in the power industry must put existing power stations in good condition and reinforce them, take good care of their equipment and operate all the generators at top capacity. In this way, the output of electric power should be increased to the maximum."

Today the abnormal weather has not a small bad influence on hydroelectric power generation. The workers and technicians here are striving to find the methods of steadily increasing power production, un-



The equipment checkup day

restricted by season, and have already gained much success in this respect.

In order to normalize power production it is important to secure water well in reservoir. From the outset of this year they put all headraces right and reinforced them to secure much more pondage.

This alone enables them to produce 180 million kwh more of electricity than last year, and all generators are now in capacity operation.

All generating shops are working hard to produce more power with less water by taking good care of equipment and improving technical management.

Generating shops 3 and 4 remade turbines and raised their efficiency 1.8 times.

Generating shop 5 devised automatic load distributor and electric governor and increased the capacity of generators. Thus the station came to produce several ten million kwh more of electricity a year only by increasing the capacity of generators.

It is also striving to modernize its equipment and introduce automation and remote control.

As seen above, the workers of the Changjin-gang Power Station are vigorously advancing in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, making proud achievements in the first battle to hit the target of 100,000 million kwh of electricity ahead of schedule.

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☆

Tidal Power Station Pays

—Visit to the Taean Tidal Power Station—

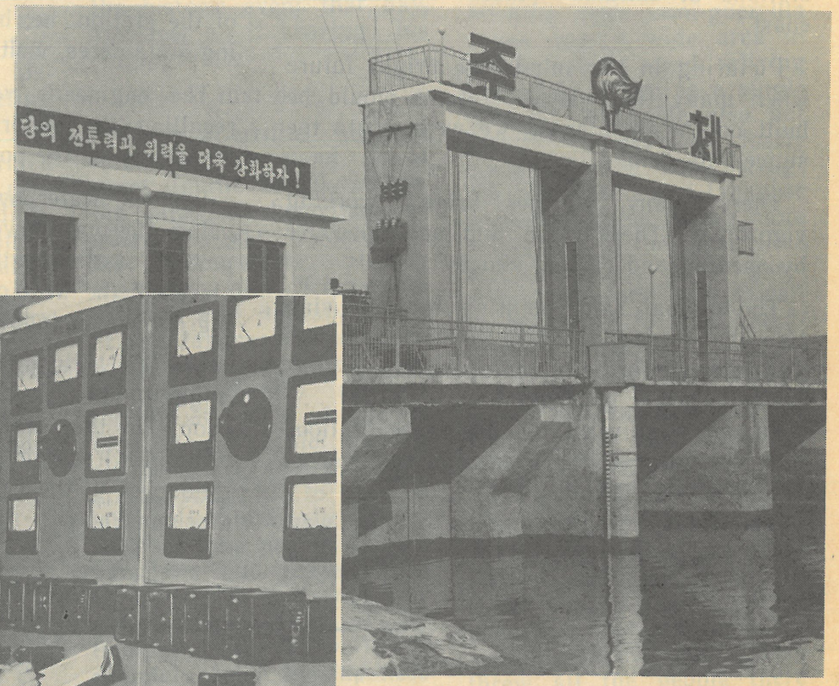
Shortly ago we visited the Taean Tidal Power Station.

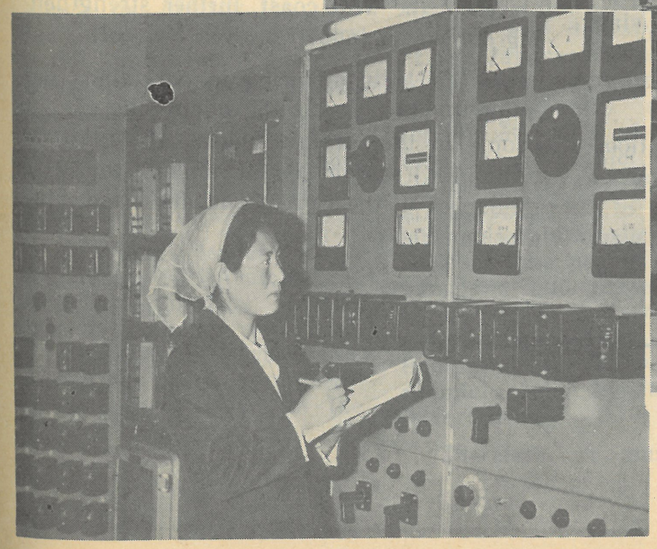
We met a leading official of the station at the edge of the bridge near the station. He said: "This power station is one of the power bases built in accord with the far-reaching plan of the great leader."

We followed him to the station.

The station was clean. Inside, turbines and generators were moving rhythmically below; and there were many machines and equipment to make the generating equipment work normally above.

Explaining in detail the makeup and capacity of the generating equipment manufactured by our workers, the official told us how they generate electricity with the tide.





When there is no tidal difference the generator automatically plays the role of electric motor and the turbine that of pump, and tidewater is drawn into the reservoir to increase water storage and boost power generation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Sluices should be built with power plants on the Taedong-gang, Chongchon and other big rivers. And many tidal power stations should be constructed at suitable places on the west coast."

At the Sixth Party Congress the great leader defined the production of 100,000 million kwh of electricity in the near future as one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction and set forth the task to construct many tidal power stations at suitable places on the west coast.

Picturing in our minds the bright future when many tidal power stations would be built on the west coast, we went up to the sluice-gate dam.

There many winches were working vigorously. They let in and out tidewater by opening and closing sluices.

The official said, pointing to the rising tide, that there is tide twice a day in our sea and referred to the advantage of using tidewater in power generation.

In our west coast the difference of flood and ebb tides is very great and tidal power resources are inexhaustible.

The tidal power resources of our west coast are roughly estimated at several million kw.

Tidal power station can generate electricity, rain or shine, and it can be built near the industrial district. People had lived for long on this land. But they had never thought of using tidewater for their good. In the era of the Workers' Party it came into use for them.

An engineer of the station spoke to us about the equipment inside the station and continued: The great leader instructed long ago to use the inexhaustible resources of the West Sea of Korea effectively for economic construction and the people's welfare.

The great leader saw that a technicians' group was formed and a pilot plant was built to construct the tidal power station with our own technique, efforts and materials. In March 1978, after the completion of the station, he, busy as he was in guiding state cares, visited here.

The engineer's voice trembled in tears, recalling the historic day when the great leader visited the power station.

Besides waterpower stations and coal-using thermal power stations, many tidal power stations will appear at different places of the west coast, further strengthening our power industry.

We left here, picturing in our minds our mighty industry and the happy life of our people in the future when the 100,000 million-kwh target is hit under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party.

Oak Tree of Mt. Wangjae-san

There is a deeply-rooted, soaring oak tree in Mt. Wangjae-san, the holy mountain of revolution.

This tree is closely associated with the immortal revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung. So it is widely known to the world people.

Under this tree, he, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, had the historic Wangjaesan Meeting 48 years ago.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people was rapidly expanding. Scared by this, the Japanese imperialists made frantic efforts to destroy the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the guerrilla bases in their cradle on the one hand and on the other, ran amuck to reinforce their "frontier guards" and harshly suppress the people at home.

The great leader led a unit of the KPRA across the strictly guarded frontier into the homeland on March 11, 1933, when even tree and grass there were trembling with hatred for the Japs.

In Mt. Wangjae-san he called a meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations and political workers in the Onsong area, where he set out a wise policy to mightily develop the Korean revolution under the banner of Juche.

If you stand under the tall oak tree, a witness of the historic event that day, you feel as if hearing his ringing voice.

He said that day:

"...the guerrillas' advance into the homeland is of great significance. By marching into the homeland we guerrillas can consolidate the achievements already won and aim irreparable political and military blows at the Japanese imperialists who have occupied our beautiful country and are forcing all sorts of misfortune on our people; we will enable the anti-Japanese armed struggle to exert a strong revolutionary influence on the people in the homeland and rouse them vigorously to a sacred war against Japan, thus finally liquidating the bulwark of colonial rule by Japanese imperialism.

"Therefore, we must expand and develop our anti-Japanese armed struggle to the homeland, however vicious the enemy's moves, however difficult the situation."

At the meeting, he set forth a policy of expanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland and concrete tasks to execute it, the tasks of establishing more semi-guerrilla zones over a wide area in the homeland and rallying the whole nation as a single political force. He also put forward the tasks of closely combining the mass struggle with the anti-Japanese armed struggle, giving more active aid to the guerrillas and the people in the guerrilla bases, and energetically preparing for the founding of a party.

This was the only correct way which enabled our people to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberate the country by themselves.

The news that the great leader near and dear to their hearts came to the homeland and set forth the superb policy and tasks threw all the people there into a welter of emotion and joy.

To carry out the honourable tasks given by the great leader, many people punished the enemy everywhere and aroused the populace to the struggle. As a result, there appeared in a short time semi-guerrilla zones and many underground revolutionary organizations and mass organizations in the northern border areas of our country. And various forms of the mass movements mounted high. On the basis of such successes, the KPRA could conduct large-scale operations in the homeland and the preparations for the party founding and the anti-Japanese national united front movement could be developed on a nationwide scale in the second half of the 1930s; and the historic cause of national liberation could be accomplished.

Forty-eight years have gone since the historic meeting was held under the oak tree. Today radical changes have occurred and ours has become a happy land for the people.

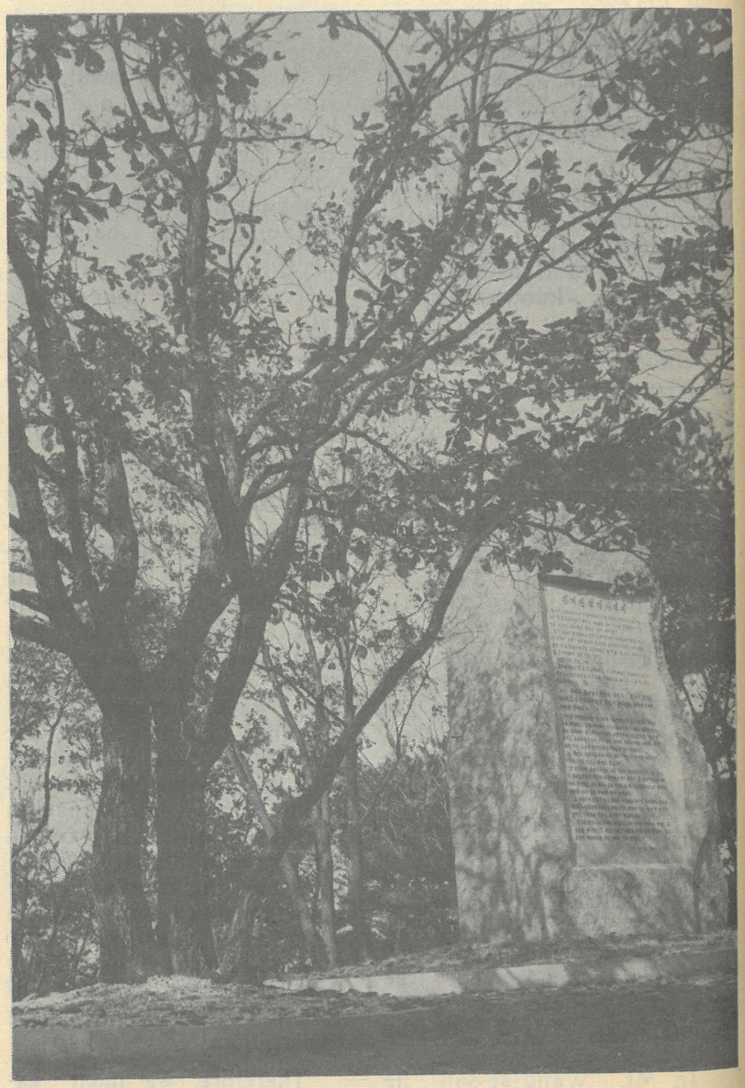
In the Wangjaesan area overgrown with weeds there appeared modern socialist farm villages. Ramshackle huts gave way to modern factories, cultural establishments and multi-storeyed dwelling houses in rows and Onsong became a modern county seat.

Today the oak, an eyewitness of the historic event, stands firm as ever, demonstrating that Korea can be mighty and enjoy high prestige thanks to the great leader.

It will tell eternally the great revolutionary thought and immortal exploits of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung which were and will be forever the source of victory and glory for our people.

Today it inspires the people with intense loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party centre and with a firm resolution to fight on for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

This is where the great leader President Kim Il Sung guided the historic Wangjaesan Meeting



"RED STAR"

It happened one night in 1935-1936 winter.

An old man was hurrying along the path in a dense larch and silver fir wood, with an old wadded coat over his shoulders and his gray hair fluttering in the wind.

He was surnamed Ryu who lived in Heishixiang of Emu County.

Some days ago the Japanese garrison men had taken his son to have him carry things.

He was uneasy about his son and was running in the direction of the sound of shots in the mountain.

He slipped and tumbled down the steep slope, and his face was hurt by thornbushes, but his thought was only about his son.

He was afraid his son was miserably killed by Japs.

Emu in north Manchuria had had little revolutionary influence and the people there did not know well about the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

When the local bandits took away livestock, provisions, money and goods from people and kidnapped women, Japs spread a false rumour that it was the action of the People's Revolutionary Army.

The expeditionary force commanded by the great leader General Kim Il Sung came to north Manchuria, smashed the enemy right and left and vigorously conducted political agitation. Now the people there realized that the KPRA was a genuine people's army, and supported it, and young men volunteered to join it.

When the old man arrived at the valley where shots sounded, silence reigned there.

That day the enemy suffered many deaths in battle. It was a due punishment to the Japs who had burned village houses and killed innocent people. He was delighted.

It was strange, however, that in the valley there were no bodies of his son and other young villagers who had been taken by Japs.

He combed valley after valley. At last he found a campfire burning in the distance late at night.

"What are they?"

He forgot fear only thinking of finding his son and walked towards the campfire, picking his way through the woods.

"Who goes there?" came a sharp cry.

He felt as if his heart stopped beating. He stood still and awaited the next command.

But no word came. A young man with a rifle slung across his shoulder appeared.

A wave of joy and emotion gripped his heart.

The youth was a man of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. He wore the cap with a badge of red star.

He felt a strong urge to hold him in arms.

The young man knew why the old man came there and was very glad to see him, warmly clasping his hands. And he led the old man to the campfire.

When the old man got to the fire, his

son rushed forward crying "Father!"

"You rascal! You're alive!" He held his son tightly in his arms.

He learned that the great leader General Kim Il Sung was in command of this force and his son was rescued by him.

His expeditionary force was marching through the wood near Guandi, when it encountered the enemy garrisons in a valley of Heishixiang.

The great leader placed his men at a favourable point and dealt a heavy blow to the enemy.

Hard hit by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army the enemy came on with the Heishixiang youth, whom they had taken to have them carry war supplies, ahead of them as bullet-shields.

Watching the battle scene, the great leader ordered his men to stop firing and let some of his men make detour and hit the enemy from flank.

The enemies who were paying attention only to the ridge held by the Revolutionary Army attempted an all-out charge using the lull in firing. But they, surprised from flank, suffered heavy losses.

The Revolutionary Army men built a campfire for the young villagers they saved from the enemy and were having a rest with them.

He heard with deep emotion the story of how his son was rescued.

His son said to him that he and other young village folks volunteered to join the army.

The old man was very glad to hear it, and said: "It is quite splendid that you take up arms to fight for the country under the command of General Kim Il Sung. Do as you like."

He took off his padded coat and put it on his son's shoulders.

His son refused.

"Father, it's your only coat for the cold winter. If you go without it, I can never be happy. Please have it on!"

The great leader who was hearing them talk by the campfire went near them with a bright smile on his face and said to his son:

Though this coat is worn-out it carries the deep love of your parents in every piece. If you forget their love you cannot be a fine revolutionary fighter.

Then the great leader took off his fur overcoat and put it on the old man's shoulders, saying "Uncle, please have this on yourself...."

The old man, at a loss what to do, tried to put it off.

The great leader, warmly grasping the old man's rough hands, urged him again and again to put it on, feeling sorry to fail to provide all old people with warm wadded clothes even in the cold winter.

The old man who had been rudely treated and humiliated in the alien land sobbed like a child, moved by the boundless love of the great leader, the sun of the nation.

He came home.

His son was not with him but he felt his home full of great warmth.

He couldn't get to sleep until late at night, picturing in his mind the great leader General Kim Il Sung with a broad smile on his face on the cuttingly windy hill without his overcoat.

Thinking of his son marching through a forest with the General, he made up his mind to do something for the great leader.

He came out of his home to see his friends one starry night.

Looking up at the stars twinkling brightly as if showing the intense loyalty of the KPRA men to the General, he said to himself: "Though I'm old, I'll become a red star. I'll remain faithful to the General all my life."

Agrarian Reform—An Epoch-making Event

A vigorous struggle is afoot in our country today to finally solve the rural question in the near future according to the programme on modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In this grand march our agricultural workers greet the 35th anniversary of the publication of the Law on Agrarian Reform with boundless emotion.

The spring of 1946, the first spring of liberated Korea, was a spring of great turn which can never be forgotten.

That spring brought democracy, freedom and happiness to our countryside which had been long tormented with feudal and colonial oppression and exploitation.

Peasants welcoming the introduction of the agrarian reform

That spring heralding the birth of a new countryside, the Law on Agrarian Reform made by the great leader President Kim Il Sung was promulgated on March 5, 1946.

It was a great historic event following the country's liberation.

To farm to their hearts' content on their own land was the cherished desire of our peasants.

Their desire came true with the promulgation of the Law on Agrarian Reform by the great leader who, shouldering the destiny of the country and people, organized and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, liberated the country, and established a government of workers and peasants on this land.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Agrarian reform is the task having top priority in solving the peasant and agricultural questions in the stage of the democratic revolution. Unless the agrarian question is solved correctly it is impossible to free the peasants from feudal exploitation and oppression and develop the productive forces in agriculture quickly.

After liberation, our Party put forward agrarian revolution as the central task of the democratic revolution and organized and mobilized its entire membership and all the people to bring this historic task

to victory within a brief period."

He fully experienced the sorrow of landless peasants in his childhood and did at heart pity the sad lot of the peasants exploited and humiliated by the Japanese imperialists and landlords.

He worked energetically to lead to a brilliant victory the difficult and acute agrarian revolution of doing away with the source of age-old backwardness and poverty in the countryside.

Busy as he was guiding the building of a new country, he went to farm villages and, living with the peasants for more than a month, fully understood the rural situation and the demands of the peasants and elaborated the Law on Agrarian Reform.

He defined whose land was to be confiscated, taking into full account landownership and the balance of class forces in the countryside, the desire of the peasants for land and the future socialist reorganization of agriculture.

The principle observed in the agrarian reform was to confiscate the land of the landlords without compensation and distribute it to the landless and land-short peasants free of charge and prevent land from being used again for exploitation.

The Law on Agrarian Reform was a unique revolutionary one aimed at solving the peasant and agricultural questions most thoroughly at the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

He set forth a scientifically-based class policy of firmly relying on the poor and hired peasants, allying with middle peasants, isolating the rich farmers and liquidating the landlords; sent many workers to the countryside to assist the peasants; and organized rural committees with hired and poor peasants to carry out the agrarian reform.

While mobilizing the entire Party and all people for this struggle to bring about an epoch-making change in the countryside, he went to many farm villages for his on-the-spot guidance.

Early in March 1946, he visited the rural committee of Nae-ri, Sijok Sub-county, Taedong County (the present Changsuwon Cooperative Farm, Samsok District, Pyongyang) to give on-the-spot guidance in the agrarian reform. Then he went to a neighbouring village.

Villagers were overjoyed at his visit.

That day he shared joy with the peasants who were delighted with the agrarian reform and kindly taught them what to do.

He had the landlord's best lands distributed to those who had lived in huts or had been hired peasants or servants. He allotted the landlord's house to an old peasant surnamed Pak, who had had the hardest time serving the landlord, and wrote his name in big letters on a plate and nailed it to the gate.

The whole country was afire with revolutionary enthusiasm and peasants' fighting spirit was sky-high.

Thanks to the great leader's unique policy and wise guidance Right and "Left" deviations were overcome quickly and the resistance of the enemy broken down.

Thus the great agrarian reform to liquidate centuries-old feudal landownership was carried out successfully in a little over 20 days.

"Land to tillers!"

Farmers who once pulled wooden plow now do farming with the help of machines

As a result, the peasants, who had been exploited and slaved because they had not their own land, became masters of land, masters of the countryside, for good, and the agricultural productive forces came to develop rapidly, free from the fetters of old production relations.

Other tasks of the democratic revolution were also carried out successfully in our country and firm foundations laid for the socialist revolution and the final solution of the rural question.

For 35 years after the historic agrarian reform our agricultural workers made great progress in the solution of the rural question thanks to the respected and beloved leader's unique policy and brought about a radical change in the countryside.

Agricultural cooperation was completed and an advanced socialist rural economic system firmly established long ago; the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions were mightily promoted and ours turned into a modern countryside.

Comprehensive farm mechanization and overall chemicalization have been nearly completed, and our farmers, who in the past used to do backbreaking work transplanting rice and weeding by hand, are now farming with ease and efficiency with the help of machines and agricultural chemicals.

Irrigation was completed in accordance with the great leader's plan for grand nature-remaking and our peasants reap bumper harvest every year, unaffected by any abnormal weather.

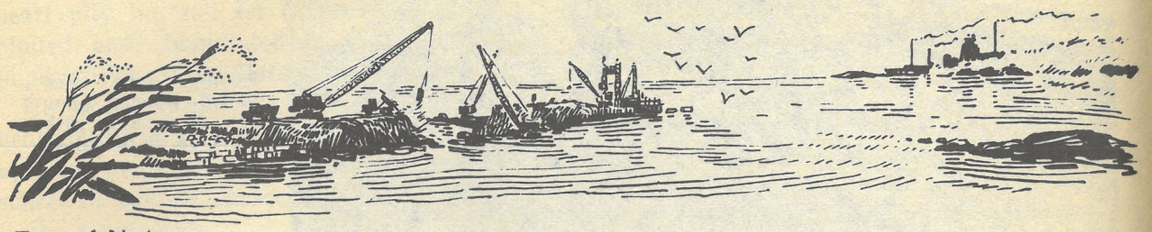
Technicians and specialists increased rapidly; the farmers' general cultural and intellectual standards rose considerably; bus, water and TV services were introduced in the countryside and rural clinics converted into hospitals.

Thatched huts, a reminder of backwardness and poverty, gave way to multi-storied dwellings and now the countryside looks like town.

The ideological and moral qualities of our agricultural workers changed fundamentally.

The selfish peasants of yesterday have now become Juche-type revolutionaries who value the interests of society and collective most and work faithfully for the Party and the leader.

On the basis of these successes, we will eliminate the distinctions between town and country and between the working class and the peasantry and solve finally the rural question with credit in the near future.



Travel Note

Along the West Coastline (7)

Kwail County—A Big Fruit Farm in Its Youth

If you go south along the west coastline, you will find a county covered with fruit trees past Unryul. It is Kwail County.

This county is one of the largest fruit producers in our country as a big combined fruit farm.

Deep Love for People

People who get off the train at the Kwail station first go and see a monument at the mouth of the county seat.

The monument was erected to commemorate the immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader President Kim Il Sung for the county.

In 1951, when the Korean war was at its height, he had a fruit farm set up here, confident of victory in the war, with a far-reaching plan to turn the country into an orchard.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Large-scale expansion of orchards represents a tremendous nature-remaking project and a great revolutionary undertaking for improving the people's living conditions. This is not simply work for the welfare of our present generation; it is an honourable task for the welfare of the future generations."

A tremendous nature-remaking project started here on the west coast according to the great leader's far-sighted plan at a time when the honest hearts of the world were anxious about the destiny of Korea at war. He sent several ten thousand saplings raised in war flames and many specialists and youth called back from the front to the farm.

He said that every sapling should be tended well because it was a precious wealth to be handed down to posterity.

On January 23, 1965 he came to this county by snowy road.

Looking at the boundless orchard at the Pukchang branch farm, he said with satisfaction: "A wonderful orchard! Apple trees are in their puberty...." Then he praised the people here for having done much work.

Walking in the orchard, he shook snow off branches, touched buds and measured the distance between trees by the step and instructed to work out the Juche methods of fruit farming suited to the climatic and soil conditions of our country.

Later on, he gave on-the-spot guidance to this farm many times.

He sent many tractors, trucks and tractor-drawn farm machines and provided every condition for farm management.

Not only that.

In order to develop the fruit farming of the country he called a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee to discuss the work of the farm. In bad weather he rang up the farm to understand its situation and take measures to protect fruit trees.

This is how a big fruit farm appeared in the land which had remained waste for ages due to tidewater and came to produce a great abundance of fruits every year.

A modern fruit processing factory, over 100 km-long loop railways and a port were

A rich crop of apple

built and the county turned into a city where fruit production, processing and transport are highly industrialized and modernized, a holiday resort in orchard.

Reading the inscription on the monument we felt heartily grateful to the fatherly leader for his efforts to make our people happy.

Happiness Blooms in Orchard

A graceful observatory stood on Wondu Hill which the great leader climbed.

There were fruit trees all round as far as the eye could reach.

The chief pomologist of the farm boasted delightedly about his farm.

In spring the farm is picturesque.

It is ablaze with pink peach blossoms and then it is veiled in the haze of white fragrant apple and plum flowers which attract butterflies and bees in May.

Tractors chug between fruit trees, spraying agricultural chemicals.

In autumn trees are loaded with ripe fruits, displaying glorious tints of red and gold and spreading sweet smell far and wide.

Bright smile plays on the lips of girls harvesting rich fruits of their labour and trucks come fleet after fleet to carry fruits.

The farm is so vast that the sun rises and sets above and behind fruit trees. It was perfectly a grand picture.

The Pukchang, Songgok and Yomjon branch farms honoured with the on-the-spot guidance of the fatherly leader and other branch farms have over 500 hectares of orchards each and a row of apple trees is over 8 km long.

The farm has turned into a dependable fruit producer under the bright rays of the rural theses.

Its fruit output is several times as much as the national figure before liberation.

The farm's output reached a record last year, the historic year of the Sixth Party Congress. Per-hectare output of apple and pear was 8 and 9 tons greater than in 1979. Last year its fruit output was 9.8 times as much as in 1967.

The farm grows mainly apple, pear and peach and also produces persimmon, jujube, grape, plum, apricot, cherry, etc. It cultivates over 60 kinds of apples.

There is the big Pungchon reservoir at the foot of Mt. Kuwang, the eastern border of the county, which feeds this big farm with water through over 50 pumping stations.

The farm has attained a great success in overall mechanization and chemicalization, while consolidating the results of already-completed irrigation and electrification.

The number of tractors and trucks per 100 hectares increased 2.5 times and 2 times respectively, and that of kinds of mechanized work 3.2 times as against 1967. All fruit farming operations are done by machines and the application of chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals grows every year.

The county has a large farm-machine station with tractors and tractor-drawn farm machines, a repair workshop and a truck enterprise.

There is also a modern fruit processing factory.

The Pungchon Fruit Processing Factory has a large capacity and all its production processes are highly mechanized and automated. The factory produces over 40 kinds of processed fruits including canned fruits of scores of kinds, bottled fruit, jelly, dried fruit and liquor. These products are sent to other localities and are exported in quantities.

The county has modern big fruit storages.

In the harvesting season railways, lorries, ships, planes and other means are in wide use to carry the harvest of fruits.

Kwail County is not only a large fruit producer and processor but a picturesque holiday resort in orchard.

This big fruit farm, which arose under the loving care of the great leader, is now in its youth; it is a paradise for the people.

The chief pomologist showed us an impression of a foreigner which read:

You can never say that they owe their golden fruits to the sun in the sky. They are brilliant fruits brought by the great leader President Kim Il Sung who shines on the lovely land of Korea more warmly than the sun and richly nourishes every fruit tree.

Kwon O Sik

At a fruit cannery in the county

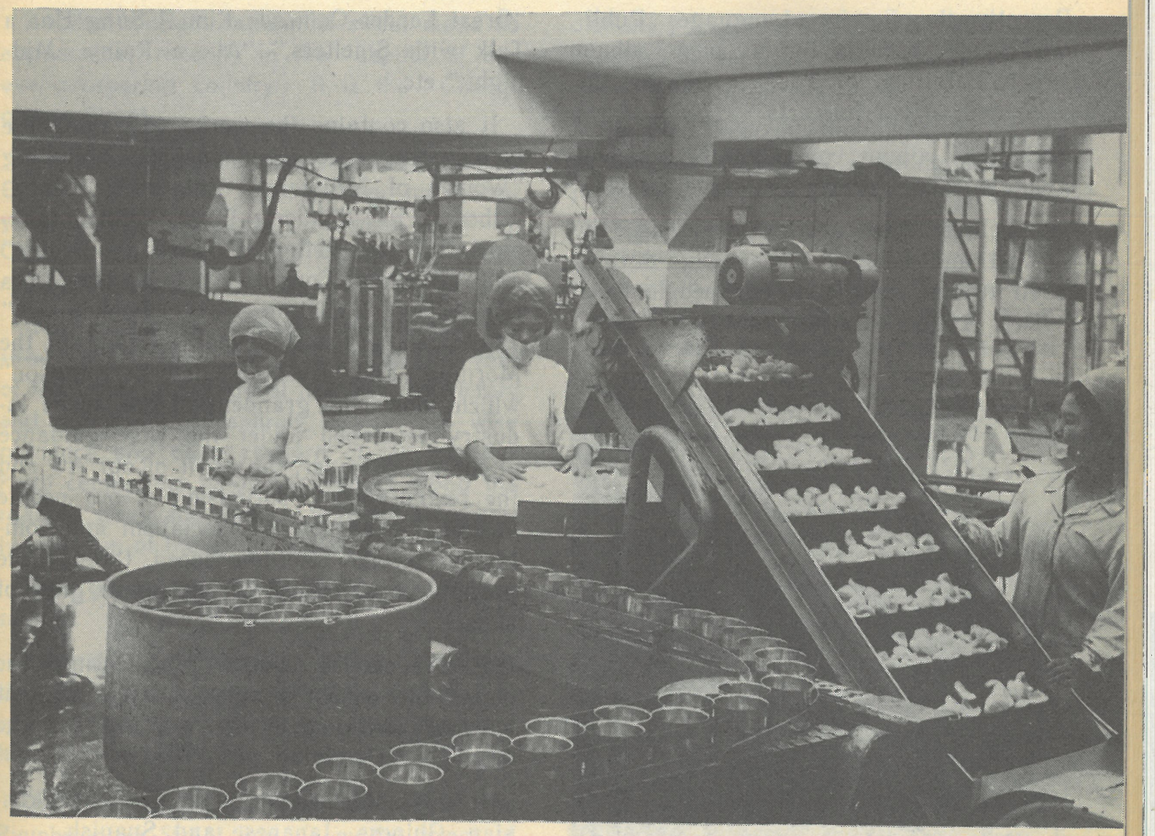


Photo Album "Korean Paintings of Today" Comes Out

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House brought out a photo album "Korean Paintings of Today" showing the development of our fine arts.

The photo album contains 109 excellent Korean paintings drawn in native strokes.

It includes the works depicting the respected and beloved leader who devotes himself to the welfare of our people, such as "Dear Leader, Battle Front Is Ahead!", "Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Has a Talk with Smelters," "At a Rainy Midnight," etc.

It also contains the works portraying the heroic struggle of our people including "Women of Namgang Village," "Grandfather at the Rakdong River," "Steel Makers," "Reconstruction of Taedong Bridge" and "Pipeline Constructors". It comprises landscapes including "Mt. Paekdu-san," "Mt. Kumgang-san," "Nae-Kumgang in the Morning" and "Evening Glow at Kangson" which shows the grandeur of our Juche industry developed under the wise guidance of the great leader, the spirit of our era and the revolutionary optimism of our people dashing ahead towards socialism and communism at the Chollima speed, through the grand Kangson Steel Works in the glow of sunset.

It also carries works representing the happy life of our people who live without envying anything in the world under the great leader's loving care.

It was published in English, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese and Spanish.

Changgwang Street Born of Benign Love

Another modern residential street made its appearance recently in the capital of our ever-prospering country. It is the Changgwang Street.

The street runs straightly from the Potong Gate on the scenic Potong River to Pyongyang Railway Station, in parallel with the Chollima Street. It is a big, modern, gorgeous residential street.

Our resourceful constructors built this street in less than one year in the first year of the 1980s, a decade of new greater victory and glory. This is entirely due to the wise guidance and deep concern of the glorious Party centre that leads our people along the road to glory and victory, upholding the lofty intention of the great leader.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"To raise the people's living standards steadily is the supreme principle of our Party's activities and one of our most important tasks for the 1980's."

The Party centre planned to rebuild the Ryunhwanson Street into a model street of Juche architecture, following the lofty intention of the great leader to build up the revolutionary capital Pyongyang into a most beautiful modern city and make people live more comfortably.

The plan was rounded off while the Party guided the erection of a lasting monumental structure at Wangjaesan, the holy site of revolution, as a centre for education in the revolutionary traditions, and the construction of the modern Ragwon Street on the Potong plain. The functionaries concerned, to their great joy and excitement, had its blueprint in September 1979 when the Changgwang-won Health Complex and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital were near completion.

According to the blueprint, the old street was to be destroyed without traces to build a modern street. It was a bold plan which ordinary people could never think of. It could be conceived only by the Party centre that has uncommon wisdom and leadership and dearly loves people.

Here is a moving story telling why the Party centre made such a plan.

It was right after the war. Our people were carrying on the rehabilitation and construction, sparing every penny. Everything was needed—materials, funds and technique. We had a vast lot of work to do. At this critical

moment renegades of the revolution overtly or covertly spoke ill of the Party line and policy, and neglected or hindered their execution.

The Ryunhwanson Street was an effect of the criminal acts committed by the factionalists in the field of construction. They, disregarding the Party policy of construction, built houses from the foreign design which did not agree with our people's life sentiment and at that they did not do the construction properly on purpose. Therefore, when people moved into the new houses in November 1955, they felt a host of inconveniences, in heating in particular.

Though, the officials concerned paid little attention to the inconveniences. It was only the respected and beloved leader who was heartily sorry about it.

One day the great leader called his aide and asked him to go and see the Ryunhwanson Street with him.

It was too early for daybreak.

The aide said it was too early to go out. He liked the great leader to rest a little longer since he was overworking for the country.

The great leader looked in the direction of the Ryunhwanson Street as he listened to him. He said that he could not sleep when people were feeling inconveniences, and that he had not slept one wink after he heard of it yesterday.

Soon he walked ahead towards the street, saying that he should go before hosts of the houses went to work to meet them and hear their opinions. The street was still asleep and pitch-dark.

That morning he looked round the houses in the street and confirmed himself that houses were inconvenient. And he called the officials concerned at once and severely criticized them for the housing construction.

Then he told them to pull down the houses and build new ones when the economic situation of the country improved.

Later on the houses in the street were remade for the convenience of the dwellers.

The moving story of the on-the-spot guidance that early morning was gradually dying away from the memory of people. Even those who knew well about the story paid little attention to these houses since they were completely remade and dwellers felt little inconvenience.

But the Party centre never forgot it and regarded it as its loftiest duty to rid the great leader of his anxiety. So it made a bold plan to radically change the street as the great leader wished.

By building modern apartment houses in the street the Party centre wanted to bring about a new leap forward in urban construction, and to obliterate even the last vestige of the factionalists' harm to construction and turn the street into an ideal one which would please the great leader.

A draft layout of the street was submitted to a consultation for examination one day in late October 1979. That unforgettable day the construction workers were acquainted with the great idea of the Party centre about bringing about a great revolutionary turn in construction.

The Party centre stressed that whereas the appearance of the "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary opera marked the beginning of a great turn in the development of our arts, the building of apartment houses in the Changgwang Street in the first year of the 1980s would be a starting-point of a new change in the domain of construction.

The words "starting-point of a new change in the domain of construction" threw our people into a welter of joy.

With full confidence the designers reflected the original and distinguished idea of the Party centre in the blueprint.

The Party centre, through repeated guidance, led them to draw perfect plans for the apartment houses of the Changgwang Street to every detail. It told them about the height of apartment houses in each block, the symmetry of houses, the size and form of windows, the door handle, tap of shower and door to be fitted, etc.

The Party centre took measures to secure labour, machines and materials and formed a strong construction corps so as to promote the construction mightily.

The constructors rose as one to realize the lofty intention of the glorious Party centre and live up to its deep trust.

They, boundlessly faithful to the Party, regarded the Party's demand as their work norms and rated capacity and conducted construction battle boldly in a big way, raising the hurricane of speed campaign and working miracles and innovations startling the world.

The Party centre dearly loved and trusted the constructors working with intense loyalty and encouraged them to greater feats.

It admitted into the Party many constructors and assistants who devoted their labour to the construction of the street out of patriotism.

The story of love and trust shown by the Party centre to the builders during the construction of the street is an epic of great love to be handed down from generation to generation.

One August day last year, when they were in their last spurt for building the street, an unexpected phone call came to the room of a cadre of the Chongjin City Party Committee from the Central Committee.

The cadre was asked to send the family of Li Byong Gu, a carpenter working on the construction site, up to Pyongyang right away.

His wife and sons turned up on the construction site suddenly. Li Byong Gu did not know why they came.

An official took them to a spacious room. There was a large table with various foods in the middle of the solemn room.

An official of the Party Central Committee who was awaiting them came up and pressed the carpenter's hands and said in an emotion-charged tone: "The Party saw to feast on your 60th birthday you greet on the construction site and present you with quality suit material and a TV set."

It was so unexpected that the carpenter did not believe his own ears. Next moment a lump rose in his throat and he drooped his head, shaking the shoulders.

Though words of thanks were whirling in his mouth, he could not utter a word. He was choked with emotion and only hot tears coursed down his cheeks.

Of course, such love is not shown to this carpenter alone. All workers at the construction site enjoyed the same favour.

The Party centre let the constructors of this street see first the children's New Year performance and the mass gymnastic display performed by school children of Pyongyang in celebration of the Sixth Party Congress and new films. Pelagic fish was also supplied first to them.

This great love and solicitude gave inexhaustible strength and youthful vigor to the constructors and helpers at the construction site.

The great love enabled them to work a miracle; they completed apartment houses with a floor space of nearly 400,000 square metres in the street in a matter of ten months, laying new groundworks after pulling down the old houses.

The modern Changgwang Street lined with 18- to 30-storeyed apartment houses mushroomed at a miraculous speed never known in the architectural history. Such a miracle could be wrought only by the Party centre with a great leadership art and by our people rallied rock-firm around the leader and the Party centre with one ideology and will.

In the 1970s which went down as a decade of victory and glory in the proud chronicle of the Juche era, the Party centre wisely led our people to put into reality the far-sighted plan of the great leader to build up the revolutionary capital Pyongyang into a modern city, into a model of gorgeous residential quarters.

Everything newly erected in the capital—street, apartment house, theatre, cinema house, park and others—is associated with the brilliant guidance of the Party centre. The modern Ragwon Street and many monumental edifices of the era of the Workers' Party such as the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Taesongsan Fun Fair, the Changgwang-won Health Complex, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Grand People's Study Hall rose, radically changing the appearance of the capital.

Everywhere the intention and plan of the Party centre to glorify Korea were realized and magnificent creations such as the long-distance belt conveyer at Unryul rose demonstrating the might of our country; grand monumental structures of our times went up at glorious revolutionary battle sites and historic sites.

Indeed, our glorious Party that has fully grasped and admirably embodies the great leader's immortal Juche idea is the bright lodestar whose guidance works great changes and miracles in all fields of creation and construction.

Under its brilliant guidance the general task of our Party mapped out by the great leader, the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea, will be splendidly accomplished.

O I Gwon

Gorgeous Changgwang Street

Part of the Changgwang Street

Bedroom and kitchen

Part of the Changgwang Street designed and constructed in our own way under the deep concern of the great guide

The 30-storied apartment house

Apartment houses of the Changgwang Street viewed from the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium

Apartment houses built near the Potong Gate

Youth in the Van of Rural Technical Revolution

—THE RYONSAN COOPERATIVE FARM, YOMJU COUNTY, NORTH PYONGAN PROVINCE—

A young couple of tractor drivers

This young man who received the tractor driver's license is celebrated by all

Tractor-driver licensing examination

Tractors go to fields to work

Korean painting: **Westaria Blossoms**

Fine Arts of Korea

(At the National Fine Arts Exhibition in Celebration of the Sixth Party Congress)

Korean painting: **A Mining Field Seething with Great Upsurge in Iron Ore Production**

The Whole Land Will Teem with Deer

—A Visit to the Majon Deer Ranch—

Shortly ago we visited the Majon Deer Ranch on the shore of the East Sea, in the northeast of our country.

The chief engineer of the ranch took us first to a ridge commanding the whole ranch as if he had read our mind, so that we could see deer straightaway.

Deer were flowing in steady streams here

Deer are friends with the girl breeder

and there in high and low mountains around. Unique because of such deer were views of the mountain sparsely wooded with overcup oaks to the left and the ridge of a mountain thick with tall larches to the right and the vast grassland at its foot.

At a glance, we thought the deer totalled over 500.

We saw in wonder the deer released in the woods. The chief engineer said to us like this: "There are many more of them also beyond that mountain over there, on the seaside, and behind this mountain by the lake. And there are about 500 at foothills of that western mountain, though out of sight from here...." And he boasted that the total number ran into thousands.

The deer is a rare and beneficial wild animal that provides men with antler for a precious drug.

Until 80 to 90 years ago, that is, before the occupation of our country by Japanese imperialism, deer ranged widely in our country and their number was comparatively large. But later their population thinned as mountains were deforested by the Japanese imperialists. Some people raised a few deer in a pen, but those captives counted only 19 throughout the country.

But the picture is quite different now. The marvel is that it has become a commonplace to see the deer in ranches and nature and animal reserves across the country, let alone in urban parks and recreation grounds.

"After liberation, when we bred deer, we little thought of today's success because we had no experience at all," said the chief engineer and ascribed this success to the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader.

The great leader visited this place twice, in July 1954 when he was busy guiding the postwar rehabilitation and in March 1959, and taught minutely how to breed deer, speaking about his plan.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We must exploit our inexhaustible resources and build a paradise on this land where our people will live forever."

The ranchers did their best to breed deer, bearing it deep in mind that protecting and multiplying the animal resources of the country was an honourable task to translate into reality the lofty intention of the great leader to build a paradise for people on this land.

To begin with, they artificially fed fawns and tamed them making the most of their habits of conditionally responding to sound and colour. Soon they wrought a great change in deer breeding; they came to herd deer at will to a pasture 4, 8 or 12 kilometres away and back.

"So we don't need enclosures for deer," said the chief engineer. We looked round. Deer were grazing in herds everywhere, but there was no enclosure at all. We found enclosures only near a workteam office. They said that they were used for taming fawns or artificially feeding them or for other breeding purposes.

We asked out of curiosity, "Those deer... won't they be scared away if we get nearer to them?"

"They won't," said the chief engineer and took us to a mountain foot where a herd of deer was grazing about.

The deer which had been grazing or crouching in the shade of trees turned their heads towards us as we went up to them and gathered around us fawningly.

We plucked up a handful of grass for them. And they munched at it and wagged the heads like begging children.

Here we met with a girl breeder, who said with a smile that deer rearing was more easy and interesting than shepherding.

It was just that moment that a bell jingle came from the artificial-feeding enclosure. All at once the deer around us pricked up their ears turning in the direction of the enclosure and then trotted away as one towards it.

The girl breeder followed them after explaining that the bell was sounded to give artificial feed to deer.

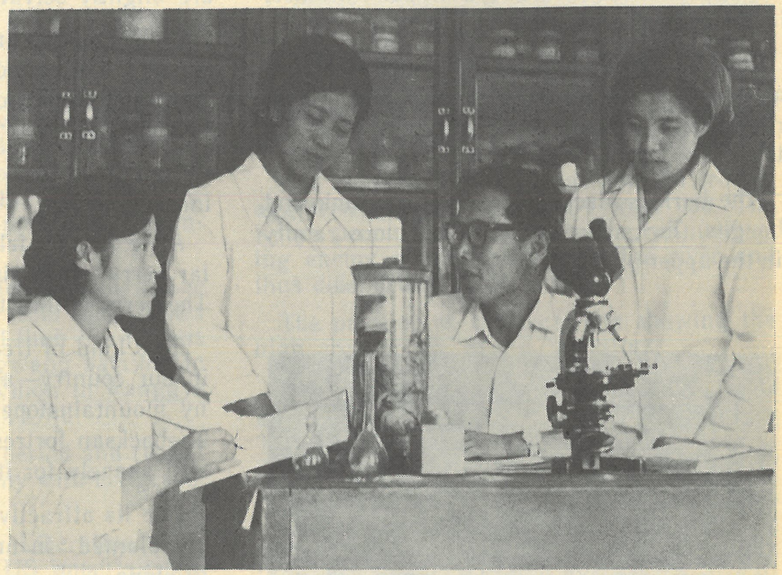
Like this the deer which were rarely found in deep wooded mountains before liberation are now raised in hundreds in man-made habitats.

We could clearly see in the breeders tending the huge numbers of deer the pride of those who protect and multiply the beneficial wildlife of the mountainous country to make deer thrive in every mountain.

We left the ranch, picturing in our mind the bright morrow of the country which would be flowed with deer.

Chong Sik

To obtain better antler



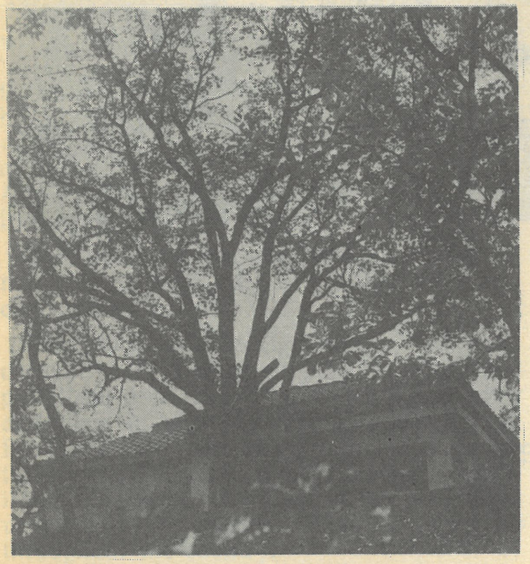
Thorny Ash of Taebaeksan Fortress

Thorny ash is a deciduous arbor of the araliaceous family. It usually grows 10 to 15 metres tall, over 20 metres occasionally.

There is a big thorny ash, more than 300 years old, in the old Taebaeksan fortress in Pyongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, in the central part of our country.

It is 25 metres high and 1.2 metres across at the base. Its crown is shapely and almost round with thick boughs ramifying even from the under part of the trunk.

The bark is blackish grey in the trunk and boughs. Twigs are thorny and more ramify in the upper part of the tree.



Alternate leaves attached to twig end with long stalk in groups are palmate and five- to nine-lobed.

The leaf is ten to twenty cm long.

The lobe is pointed at the end, its margins are slightly serrated, and downy beneath.

Bluish-yellow tiny flowers blossom out in clusters like roundish parasol, from May to June, at the apex of flower stalks coming out on twig end.

The flower has five petals, and unusually four.

After flowers fell off, the tree bears globular berry which ripens dark blue in October. The berry is four to five mm across.

This kind of tree ranges in many localities in our country—at mountain foot or on sunny mountainslope. But that growing in the Taebaeksan fortress is a rarity; it is big and still shapely for its senility.

For its attractive appearance, it is preferably planted in urban parks and recreation grounds.

Its wood is durable and light, suitable for making furniture or something like that, and therefore it is planted in many places for timber. The root skin is used as an expectorant.

Today the thorny ash in the Taebaeksan fortress is designated as a natural monument for better protection. It grows lushly affording a cool shade to working people holidaying at the rest home here.

Paeksang Pavilion in Anju

There stands an old pavilion holding its eaves high as if about to fly up into the air on a high hill on the Chongchon River, a long river emptying into the West Sea of Korea in the northwestern part of our country.

It is the Paeksang pavilion known as the best pavilion in west Korea from olden times as it is much more beautiful than the famous pavilions such as the Ryongwang pavilion in Pyongyang, the Inpung pavilion in Kanggye and the Tonggun pavilion in Uiju.

It was built in the Koryo period and rebuilt in 1753. It is in good harmony with the graceful riverscape around.

During the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953), the US imperialist aggressors totally destroyed it by barbarous bombing.

It was restored to the status quo after the war according to the instructions of our people's respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung on restoring and preserving well historic remains.

It commands the limpid Chongchon River to the north, the modern, gorgeous city of Anju to the southeast and the endless fertile Yoldusamcholli and Unjon plains to the southwest.

It boasts of many stories of our patriotic forefathers' heroic struggle against foreign invaders.

Our country suffered large foreign troops' aggression for over 30 years from 993. The Koryo people defeated badly the outnumbering enemy at the pavilion on the river and thus defended their country.

The pavilion is a typical one showing the high architecture of our ancestors.

This T-typed two-storeyed pavilion stands on the stone pedestal on the riverside hill. The length of the north and south sides is 25.82 m respectively, the west side 12.24 m and the east side 18.9 m.

The wooden floor is supported by 1.9 m-high pillars on big cornerstones, and pillars of the pavilion stand on the floor. Pillars are a little wider apart in the middle on each side.

The roof is curved according to the Korean tradition. The pavilion has only one ceiling on which lotus and lattice patterns well blended with the surrounding are painted.

The pavilion has a holed railing around the floor which is a little higher than a grown man.

Today it is well preserved as one of our precious historic remains and is in wide use for our working people's pleasant recreation.

Irrigation in Korea (4)

For Complete Irrigation

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"... our national irrigation programme was completed in the main during the Seven-Year Plan and the peasants came to raise crops in safety free from the damage of drought and floods."

Irrigation in our country progressed speedily and was completed in the main in the Seven-Year Plan period (1961-1967).

The main task of irrigation during the Seven-Year Plan was to conduct new irrigation projects and forest and river conservation and effectively use the existing irrigation and river facilities so as to enlarge the irrigated areas, prevent flood damages and further expand the achievements of irrigation.

In order to expand the paddyfields and increase rice and other grain output, our Party led our people to finish irrigation projects under way at an early date and vigorously carry out new large-scale irrigation projects and middle- and small-scale ones.

According to the policy set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," state assistance and working class support to the countryside were strengthened in every way.

In particular, capital construction formerly undertaken by the cooperative farms, such as middle- and small-scale irrigation projects and river improvement work and the establishment of pumping stations, was financed by the state. As a result, irrigation and river development projects progressed under the unified state plan, irrespective of the economic-financial foundation of the cooperative farms.

During the Seven-Year Plan period, thanks to the high zeal of peasants and the strong support of the working class large-scale Chongdan irrigation project was finished and Amnok-gang and Singye irrigation projects progressed smoothly, the Taedong-gang and Chongchon Rivers and many other rivers were improved, and river dikes and tidewater control dikes were constructed.

Thus paddyfield irrigation was completed and non-paddy irrigation was carried out to a considerable extent.

In order to expand the achievements of irrigation our Party paid deep attention to readjusting and reinforcing the existing irrigation and river facilities to raise their utilization.

The raise of utilization of the existing irrigation facilities was important in economizing in water and enlarging the irrigated area and rapidly expanding the achievements of irrigation with small investment without new construction. It was especially important because many irrigation facilities were built in a short span of time following the Korean war.

We formed the reserve-finding groups with irrigation officials and specialists and cooperative farmers and got them to conduct fact-finding of thousands of irrigation facilities simultaneously throughout the country. The results of the fact-finding revealed that we could expand the irrigated area considerably by readjusting and reinforcing some of these facilities and preventing the loss of water on the way to fields.

On the basis of the fact-finding we repaired and reinforced reservoirs, pumping stations, waterways and other irrigation facilities on a large scale.

And we, taking into consideration the capacity and reserve of water supply units, carried out additional projects for those units which could expand the irrigated area and redistributed pumping machines and equipment according to the irrigated area.

We also established a new water-supply control system on a scientific basis and enhanced the function and role of irrigation administration offices so as to reduce water consumption and improve the management and operation of irrigation facilities.

Through a struggle to raise the utilization of irrigation facilities more water sources were secured and new water pockets appeared at different places.

Thus many cooperative farms, which could not lift water for their high altitude, established two or three-stage pumping stations and lifted up water to irrigate land and do rice farming.

A 300-metre-long tunnel was cut through three mountains for irrigation at a place. At another place waterways wound up mountains to irrigate several thousand hectares of land. Water was lifted 50 metres usually and 100 and 200 metres exceptionally.

Through the fruitful efforts to raise the utilization of the existing irrigation facilities we came to irrigate tens of thousands of hectares of lands without additional investment and invest more materials, funds and manpower in new irrigation projects and greatly promote irrigation in our country.

Our Party defined it as an important task for expanding the achievements of irrigation to prevent the damages of floods, rain water.

Without preventing these damages is it impossible to stabilize agricultural production and produce the effect of irrigation.

For this purpose, we vigorously carried out river improvement, afforestation, waterway-cleaning and drainage projects in a mass movement.

The improvement of all rivers, big and small, was important in preventing flood damages.

The state undertook big-scale projects through river construction enterprises and in early spring and autumn we designated river improvement weeks and conducted river improvement in a mass movement.

For river improvement we narrowed rivers, straightened waterways, deepened rivers and reinforced river banks.

Drainage projects and waterway-cleaning were also important in preventing flood damage.

We concentrically supplied machines and materials produced by our mighty industry, and cut overflows, cleaned waterways and drained rain water promptly with large and small pumps in a mass movement to protect crops from flood.

Thus we completely prevented the damages of flood, rain water.

This shows that our irrigation system is a perfect one with water-supply and drainage systems.

In 1967, despite a big flood rare in our history, our grain output increased by 16 per cent as compared with the previous year. The year 1968 witnessed an increase of 11 per cent in grain output over 1967 despite a severe drought.

As irrigation was nearing completion our Party set out tasks to further develop it.

To introduce irrigation in non-paddyfields following the complete irrigation of paddyfields was important in expanding the achievements of irrigation.

The irrigation of all the non-paddyfields was a nature-remaking work to make non-paddy farming more intensive and more rapidly increase grain production.

We first introduced sprinkler irrigation in vegetable fields to meet the demand of people for vegetables by industrializing vegetable production, show the advantages of sprinkler irrigation and accumulate experience to introduce overall sprinkler irrigation in dry fields in a short time.

We introduced sprinkler irrigation in 100 hectares of vegetable fields and spread achievements and experience gained in it throughout the country.

The state supplied in good time necessary pumps, electric motors, pipes and other materials and made each state-run enterprise responsibly help cooperative farms.

As a result, there appeared sprinkler-irrigated vegetable fields around towns, workers' districts and villages throughout the country which fully satisfied the demand of the population for vegetable everywhere.

Sprinkler irrigation fully displayed its superiority.

We introduced this superior irrigation in non-paddy farming.

Important here was to correctly establish scientific technical data. To do so we introduced it on an experimental basis as in introducing it in vegetable fields, before its application.

The correct establishment of technical data in large-scale nature remaking was decisive to success in projects.

We had a full understanding of topographical, climatical and soil conditions of different places and introduced sprinkler irrigation in 100 hectares of dry fields at a place with the similar conditions on an experimental basis.

Sprinkler irrigation was very effective in non-paddy farming and the 100 hectares of sprinkler-irrigated dry fields produced more than twice as much maize as before.

The superiority of sprinkler irrigation was confirmed in practice and it was introduced throughout the country rapidly. Sprinkler irrigation enabled us to raise two crops a year and markedly increase agricultural production every year.

Sprinkler irrigation made it possible to economize in water and use it most effectively, put our agriculture on a firm material and technological basis, and diversify agriculture and create strong agricultural production bases.

At present our irrigation networks are spread all over the country from plain to intermediate and mountainous areas and from paddyfields to non-paddyfields. And even underground water is used effectively for irrigation.

Though they are far distant from each other irrigation systems are interlinked with each other and various kinds of irrigation are introduced such as sprinkler irrigation, underground irrigation and furrow irrigation in our country.

Today many countries are suffering from a serious agricultural crisis, a food crisis, under the influence of the cold front sweeping the world. But our agricultural production is steadily increasing despite severe drought and flood.

Upholding the banner of the Juche idea, our Party is wisely guiding our people to consolidate the achievements of irrigation and perfect irrigation at a higher level along the bright road pointed out by the rural theses.

Kang Hyon Su

Modern History of Korea (13)

Chapter IV
Expansion and Development of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle. Second Stage of the Armed Struggle

1. NEW POLICY FOR FURTHER INTENSIFYING AND DEVELOPING THE ANTI-JAPANESE NATIONAL-LIBERATION STRUGGLE

In the mid-1930's a new change took place in the internal and external situations.

The might of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state, had rapidly grown and the liberation struggle of the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world gained momentum, whereas imperialism was becoming more and more reactionary. The imperialist powers made frenzied efforts to prepare themselves for an aggressive war in order to get out of the economic crisis of 1929-1933. In particular, the fascist states such as Japan, Germany and Italy entered into an "Anti-Communist Agreement" and manoeuvred to trigger off aggressive wars everywhere.

At that time the Japanese imperialists intensified tyranny over and plunder of the Korean people as never before, while preparing for an aggression on the continent. The Japanese imperialists cooked up various kinds of new evil laws including the so-called "Ordinance on the Probation of the Political Offenders," and greatly expanded the police information network. And they whipped up the militarization of the economy, mobilizing all the manpower and material resources of Korea for war preparations.

The obtaining situation demanded further intensification and development of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

In those days there had been built up a great force capable of bringing about a new upsurge in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

Amidst the vigorous anti-Japanese armed struggle, the leading force of the Korean revolution had been firmly prepared, broad revolutionary and patriotic forces rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and precious experience accumulated.

A meeting of the military and political cadres of the KPRA was held in Nanhutou in February 1936. At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a historic report entitled *The Tasks of Communists in the Strengthening and Development of the Anti-Japanese National-Liberation Struggle.*

In the first part of the report he set forth the policy of moving the main force of the KPRA to the border areas and gradually extending the theatre of its struggle into the homeland. He said:

"In order to bring about a great upswing in our anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle at the present stage we must move the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border areas and gradually extend the theatre of our struggle into the homeland." (*The Tasks of Communists in the Strengthening and Development of the Anti-Japanese National-Liberation Struggle,* Eng. ed., pp. 2-3.)

Only when the scene of struggle of the main force of the KPRA was moved to the border areas and the armed struggle extended into the homeland, could the KPRA give a hope of national liberation and the confidence in the victory of the revolution to

the Korean people who were groaning under the vicious colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, and could it give more effective guidance to various forms of the anti-Japanese struggle of the people at home and more energetically propel the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the preparations for party building.

For the People's Revolutionary Army to move to the border areas and homeland for operations, its bases had to be established along the border.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the guerrilla bases should be established in the border areas around Mt. Paekdu-san which were most appropriate in view of both the mass foundation and the geographical conditions. He added that they should be a new type of guerrilla bases different from those in the form of liberated areas formerly built in east Manchuria. He said that the guerrilla bases of the type of semi-guerrilla zone should be set up by forming a network of secret camps in the vast expanse of virgin forests around Mt. Paekdu-san on which the KPRA was to rely in its activity and organizing the people in the neighbouring areas.

Such a guerrilla base could be a flexible bastion invisible to the eyes of the enemy and, accordingly, the units of the KPRA would be able to conduct mobile military and political activities and wage all struggles actively, moving to wider areas without staying at one place. In particular, it was greatly advantageous to them in extending the armed struggle into the homeland.

In the next place, the report put forward the policy of further expansion and development of the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

Only when this movement was expanded and developed and conducted vigorously on a nationwide scale, was it possible to unite the patriotic masses of the people of all strata under the banner of resisting Japan and bring the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to a new upsurge.

The expansion of the anti-Japanese national united front movement in Korea was urgent in the light of the requirement of the international situation.

Fascism which appeared in many countries at that time was the greatest menace to the world. The fascists were trying to enslave not only the peoples of their own countries but also all humanity and fascistize the whole world by means of sanguinary dictatorship and aggressive war.

In that situation the Seventh Congress of the Comintern held in the summer of 1935 appealed to the Communist Parties of all countries to form anti-fascist popular fronts, deeming it imperative for the working people and the broad sections of democratic forces in all countries to unite and counter international fascism. So the first and foremost task in the international communist movement was for each country to form anti-fascist popular front or anti-imperialist national united front and fight against the fascist forces and their schemes of war provocation. And the anti-Japanese national united front movement of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialists, the most ferocious "shock brigade" of international fascism, came to occupy a very important place in the international struggle against fascism and war.

In this period the subjective and objective conditions for expanding and developing the anti-Japanese national united front movement had been created in Korea.

Due to the unheard-of fascist tyranny and colonial plunder of Japanese imperialism, the conditions of all people—intellectuals, national capitalists and urban petty-bourgeoisie, to say nothing of the workers and peasants—went from bad to worse. Such being the case, the anti-Japanese sentiments of all classes and strata, except for a handful of pro-Japanese elements and national traitors, reached the highest point. So, all of them could be rallied under the banner of the anti-Japanese struggle. At the same time, in the course of promoting the anti-Japanese national united front movement the leading cores had been prepared and precious experience accumulated. Under these conditions, it was possible to develop the united front movement onto a new stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We need a standing body of the united front if we are to advance the anti-Japanese national united front movement onto a new stage." (*Ibid.*, p. 13.)

In the first half of the 1930's besides the party and YCL organizations, labour organizations, peasant organizations and other mass organizations representing various classes and strata and the Anti-Imperialist Union and other such organizations embracing different classes and strata were organized in many places and, on this basis, the anti-Japanese national united front movement was carried on. But in those days, due to the lack of a comprehensive united front organization, the movement inevitably suffered dispersion. In order to further organize and systematize the movement, it was imperative to form a comprehensive, integrated standing body of the united front.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that this united front organization should be a mass revolutionary organization that would organize and mobilize the whole nation, except a handful of the reactionary elements, to the front for national liberation.

Stressing the importance of uniting all the youth of various strata into the anti-Japanese national liberation front in the expansion and development of the united front movement, he suggested the dissolution of the YCL which admitted only those young people dedicated to the cause of communism, and set forth the task of setting up an Anti-Japanese Youth League of Korea as a mass organization of youth which would embrace the broad sections of young patriots.

The report then set forth the policy of actively stepping up the preparations for the founding of a party on a nationwide scale.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should make vigorous, nationwide preparations for party building and lay solid organizational and ideological foundations so that we can found the party at the opportune moment when the situation permits." (*Ibid.*, p. 16.)

In the first half of 1930's there were lots of complicated problems entangled in the preparations for party building. However, thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a considerable success was achieved in this work. Reliable revolutionary ranks, a new generation of Communists trained and tested in the flames of the armed struggle, had rapidly grown up and their unity and cohesion further cemented on the basis of the Juche-oriented revolutionary line. In addition, the party organizations were formed in the KPRA units and in many regions and various revolutionary organizations expanded, with the result that the organizational foundation for party building was laid.

Nevertheless, it was necessary to continue to step up the organizational and ideological preparations for party founding and it was particularly important to quickly extend this work into the homeland.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task of firmly laying organizational and ideological foundations for party building through energetic nationwide preparations for it.

He stressed that party organizations should be expanded to every possible region and unit, especially into the homeland, the party's unified organizational guidance system established from the KPRA party committee to all the party organizations at the lowest level and an organizational backbone for party building solidly built up through the active promotion of the work of expanding the party ranks.

He pointed to the need of laying a firm ideological basis for party founding through an uncompromising struggle against sectarianism and opportunism of all shades and the strengthening of the unity of thought and purpose of the communist ranks, the revolutionary ranks, based on Marxism-Leninism and the Juche-oriented line, strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution.

He stressed that the mass basis for party building should be firmly laid by uniting the broad popular masses of all sections.

As can be seen, at the Nanhutou Meeting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified new policies for further promoting the communist movement and anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in Korea.

Decisive reinforcement of the internal force of the Korean revolution, an all-round materialization of the Juche-oriented revolutionary line, expansion of all forms of struggle deep into the homeland and development of the Korean revolution for its great upsurge—these had been the basic thoughts underlying the report and the fundamental spirit of the Nanhutou Meeting.

Following the Nanhutou Meeting, a tireless struggle was waged to carry through the line set by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the armed struggle, the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the preparations for the founding of a Communist Party began to follow a new road of development.

South Chongjin— Newly-Built Youth Town

There appeared a new residential district in South Chongjin where the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, a metallurgical giant, is situated.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Many dwelling houses should be built in towns and villages to solve the people's housing problem satisfactorily. Central heating systems should be installed in all the large cities to enable the citizens to enjoy a more comfortable and cultured life."

In July last year the great leader visited again the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works and the Chongjin city, looked round the newly-built residential district in South Chongjin and was very much pleased with the fact that many modern dwelling houses were built.

A new residential street

During the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) he wisely guided the huge project to expand the works of great importance in the attainment of the steel production goal into a comprehensive metallurgical giant.

He also gave the task of forming a new, big residential district for steelmakers of the works and other working people of the city and turning South Chongjin with clear and clean air into a town.

He taught how to build apartment houses from their types and inner structure to their furnishings and instructed to form a designing group with able specialists and set up a special construction enterprise for the purpose.

The constructors and assistants erected many apartment houses, public buildings and welfare service establishments in a short time.

They did their utmost to make the great love of the fatherly leader fully reach the steelmakers even in laying bricks and lining walls and floors with tiles.

Modern 7, 10, 15-storeyed apartment houses rose in rows in South Chongjin which had been empty a few years ago and a town like Chollima Street in the capital was formed in the district over 8 kilometres long from Ranam to main Chongjin.

Modern dwellings of various types rose in the broad Pongam Plain and on the Rabuk-chon Stream.

Modern dwellings for thousands of families are lined with beautiful tiles. Each dwelling has two or three rooms, a kitchen where food can be cooked with electricity or gas and cold and hot water used all the time, a toilet, a store and a bathroom. Rooms are well furnished and central heating is applied in all rooms.

The ground floor has shop, dining room, barbershop, beauty salon, tailor's and other service establishments. Schools of all levels, hospitals, kindergartens and nurseries are well distributed in this district.

The South Chongjin Department Store and many public buildings add to the grandeur of this district.

Around the apartment houses there are big parks and greenbelts planted with tens of thousands of trees for the working people's cultural recreation.

Tall apartment houses, the straight thoroughfare, bright lights from windows.... The district is a perfect picture.

These modern dwellings built thanks to the warm love and care of the fatherly leader to erect houses for working people at air-clean and beautiful places are the happy home for the steelmakers of the works and other working people in the city.

The builders are constructing a big pleasure park, public buildings and service facilities on the Ryongnam seaside picked out by the fatherly leader according to a long-term plan.

Today's South Chongjin which has turned into a people's paradise is good. But it will be more gorgeous and better to live in.

Li Jong Su

Violence to Professor

Shortly ago a university professor in Seoul demanded an end to injustice and corruption in the campus. For this he was beaten and seriously wounded.

This professor, surnamed Kim, was locked up in a room where he was beaten up for nearly an hour by a hooligan, the chief of the general affairs section at the university.

The fact had been kept secret by the university authorities until it was disclosed by the victim.

Such violences are done quite often by the Chon Du Hwan military gangsters in south Korean universities and colleges.

FILM "UNKNOWN HEROES"

(Parts XI-XV)

The Korean Film Studio produced parts XI-XV of the serial film "Unknown Heroes."

They are entitled "On a Sunday," "A Shadow in the Smile," "Panmunjom," "The Island of Death" and "Moonless Night."

Having suffered disgraceful defeats one after another on the front, the US imperialists plan an adventurous "new offensive." Prior to this "offensive" they organize the T-shape hill battle as a "model battle" to encourage the south Korean puppets and their allies. Parts VI-X cover the period from their miserable defeat in this battle to the total failure in their "new offensive" and show vividly the operations of our heroes to frustrate all kinds of moves of the enemy.

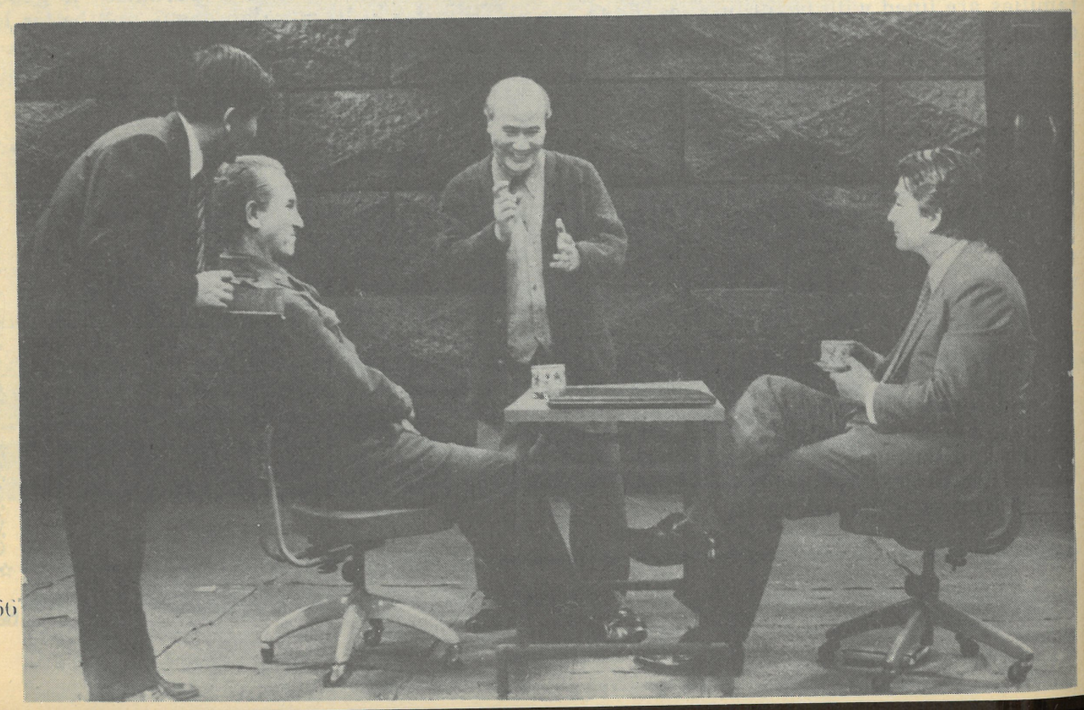
The enemy suffers another irretrievable defeat at the front and comes again to truce talks, and, behind the talks, hatches cunning plots, bringing the repatriation of POWs to the fore. Parts XI-XV impressively depict the bold and resolute operations of our heroes behind the enemy line to baffle his schemes.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The communists are true patriots who ardently love their country and people."

The film shows truthfully what kind of men are true patriots who ardently love their country and people and what gives them strong will, unshakable political faith, inexhaustible wisdom and revolutionary ardour.

The testimony of the curio dealer dumbfounds Klous



Part XI "On a Sunday"

On a Sunday Yu Rim is taken to the US CIC and interrogated by Klous. Klous, much informed by Pak Mu about Yu Rim, regards Yu Rim as a "red spy" and questions him about the exposure of the secret of the battle on T-shape hill and other facts.

Danger comes to Yu Rim every moment.

Klous connects Sun Hui with the case of Yu Rim and suspects her. He commits her for officers' honour trial on the charge of having met Yu Rim in hospital, handed over to Sin Jae Son the warrant of Pak Mu's arrest and disposed of Martin's agent.

Great danger comes to heroes.

Though, they do not lose their heart. They fight with courage and wisdom and overcome difficulties, putting the enemy on the defensive.

Having gained nothing from Sun Hui, Klous sends her to Tokyo with a forged document on the case of Yu Rim, in order to finally examine her.

Part XII "A Shadow in the Smile"

When Klous tries to throw the blame for the murder of "Paekma" on him, Yu Rim makes a fool of Klous by a flawless logic.

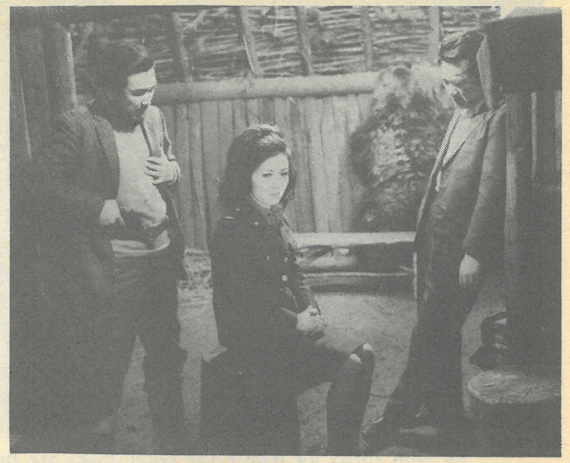
Around this time, Sun Hui is kidnapped by mysterious men upon her arrival at a military airport in Tokyo.

They declare that they are anti-imperialist fighters. But, in reality they are the agents of Klous. They try in every way to identify Sun Hui. At first she does not know that this is the work of Klous.

Meanwhile, the Hongkong singer Chae Yang comes to Seoul at the order of the Headquarters. And she and Louis carry on vigorous activities and develop the case of Yu Rim into a conflict and antagonism between the United States and Britain.

To remedy this, Klous releases Yu Rim temporarily at the dictates from Washington. Setting Yu Rim free, Klous, an old fox, "smiles." In his "smile" lurks his sinister plan to catch red-handed Yu Rim, his most dangerous and seasoned enemy.

Meanwhile, Sun Hui sees through the attempt of Klous's agents to examine her and escapes from the enemy's den by her bold action.



Klous lets his agents examine Sun Hui

Part XIII "Panmunjom"

After long Yu Rim appears at Panmunjom, the venue of truce talks, for news coverage.

Here he gets a task from the Headquarters to smell out the enemy's plan in the POW problem.

This task is very urgent. But it is very difficult, because the enemy keeps the problem in top secret.

Yu Rim hears that US POW expert Arthur flew to Tokyo from Washington. He is a fortune-seeking capitalist. Yu Rim thinks that if he uses Arthur on the verge of bankruptcy in the aluminium competition with Britain he will be able to get some help from the capitalist. He decides to meet the expert.

Yu Rim meets Arthur in Tokyo through the courtesy of Jeannette, promises that he would help him to recover from bankruptcy if the latter provides him with information, and parts with him.

Sun Hui wants Yu Rim. That day he visits a restaurant to see her but is hampered by the former Jiji correspondent Nakamura whom he met frequently at the UN press corps. The next day he gives Sun Hui the task of identifying the Taiwan cameraman Wang Sung and returns to Seoul.

Yu Rim turns up where the truce talks are held to receive instruction from the Headquarters

Part XIV "Island of Death"

This part starts with the scene of Yu Rim meeting Tu Jin, a new radio operator, sent from the Headquarters.

In May 1953, the US imperialist aggressors kill cruelly POWs who want to return to their home with tanks and flame-throwers. Koje Island turns into an "island of death" and dyes red with the blood of POWs.

Afraid that their atrocious massacre would be known to the public, the US imperialists blockade strictly the island and send Arthur and other POW experts there.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, Yu Rim plans to meet Arthur and goes to Koje Island together with members of the UN press corps who promised to Klous to report the massacre in favour of US imperialism.

Yu Rim's journey to the island draws the attention of Klous. Klous believes that Yu Rim would meet someone, and tells Wang Sung, the agent of Martin, to photograph every movement of Yu Rim and gives another agent "Tulip" a task to watch him.

Yu Rim gets in with US POW expert Arthur through Jeannette

Yu Rim gets military information from Arthur

Klous does everything he can to identify Yu Rim. But he never thinks that Yu Rim would go to the island to meet Arthur, the most despicable enemy.

Yu Rim sees Arthur and gets the document of the Clark-Syngman Rhee secret talks from him and knows the enemy's plan in the POW problem.

Part XV "Moonless Night"

Yu Rim gets from the Headquarters a new task to instigate Sin Jae Son burning with a lust for power to prepare for a military coup and to inform the CIC chief Kim Chang Ryong of the plot, and thus aggravate the contradiction within the puppet military.

Yu Rim gives an important task to Suk Yong

But Yu Rim fails to attend the Sin Jae Son group's last operation meeting for the coup. Now Sin Jae Son, who has trusted Yu Rim, suspects him as a "mysterious man."

Yu Rim tells Suk Yong, whom he has trained as a revolutionary fighter through the struggle against the enemy, to approach Sin Jae Son and inform Kim Chang Ryong of Sin's plan without making Klous know it and thus pit them against each other.

Before she carries out her task, Suk Yong learns from Yu Rim that Sun Hui whom she has hated as an inveterate enemy is a true revolutionary comrade and sheds tears of joy and regret. Suk Yong renews her resolve to fight bravely like Sun Hui for the fatherland, and sets about her task.

As Yu Rim expected, Kim Chang Ryong knows about Sin's coup plot and surprises his group six hours before the coup. The conflict at a moonless night causes fatal losses to the enemies.

Klous, taken aback by this incident, tries frantically to know how Kim Chang Ryong learned about Sin's plot.

Suk Yong is suspected of having a hand in this case and tortured to death by the enemy. This part ends with her death. She keeps her revolutionary faith to the end of her life, giving her precious youth for the fatherland.

As we have seen, the film gives an impressive portrayal of proud and resourceful sons and daughters of our people who splendidly carry out their difficult revolutionary tasks, crossing the death line and readily giving their youth and life for the motherland.

It also fully reveals the cunning and ferocity and spiritual and moral corruption of the US imperialists and their lackeys, the puppet clique. Klous is craftiness and viciousness itself; the high-ranking officers of the puppet army madly scramble for power under the signboard of "anti-communism"; bestial Pak Mu sees there is no hope of success for him and kills Suk Yong, venting his anger; Lieutenant Colonel Arthur betrays important military secret without hesitation for his aluminium factory; and Jeannette lives a parasitic life. These are filthy scums of mankind who think nothing of the country, law and morality for personal pleasure.

These parts of the film, too, properly combine narratives and music to help the spectators to understand the inner world of the heroes and the story of the film.

Mun Chang Hak

Suk Yong now knows what Sun Hui is

(Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State)

Proposal for Founding DCRK Is a Patriotic Save-the-Nation Programme

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said in his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties." (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee,* Eng. ed., pp. 69-70.)

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) put forward by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is a just and reasonable save-the-nation programme which applies the immortal Juche idea in the settlement of the reunification question and reflects the three principles of national reunification, the common national programme, and the aspiration of the entire Korean people for reunification and the demand of the times for the independent and peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

This proposal can be a patriotic save-the-nation programme because it fully reflects our Party's consistent patriotic position of subordinating everything to the supreme national task of reunification.

Our country's reunification is essentially a problem of getting free from imperialist colonial yoke and restoring independence vital to the people, a problem of establishing national sovereignty on a countrywide scale; it is an integral part of the revolutionary cause of Juche and the most important revolutionary task of our people.

Today different social systems and ideologies exist in the north and south of our country. But they cannot be an obstacle to national independence and reunification. Koreans, irrespective of ideology and ideal, must think first of their nationhood and defend national independence and sovereignty. Koreans who really love their country and people must think first of not one half of their partitioned country but the whole of Korea, and of not party and group interests but the destiny of the entire people and national sovereignty.

The proposal for the DCRK is based on this fundamental position of the Workers' Party of Korea towards the national question and represents the only correct way to set up a unified state according to the national idea and defend national independence and sovereignty.

In particular, the proposal aims at ending the tragic national split, reunifying the north and south into one state and achieving national independence and prosperity. It fully reflects the vital demand of the south Korean people of all strata and overseas compatriots who want to get free from the oppression of the outside forces and the fascists and live independently with democratic rights.

This proves that the new reunification proposal is a bright beacon showing our compatriots suffering from division the road to real happiness and prosperity; it is not a temporary measure but a patriotic save-the-nation programme subordinating everything to reunification, the national task.

The proposal for founding the DCRK can be said a patriotic save-the-nation programme also because it fully reflects the patriotic po-

licy of the Workers' Party of Korea to defend firmly national independence and sovereignty from foreign aggression today when antagonism and conflict between great powers scrambling for spheres of influence are aggravated daily on the international arena.

Thirty-five years have already passed since our nation which had existed through a long history as one state was divided into the north and south by the US imperialists.

Our people have undergone immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings from national division. But today they are threatened with a danger of suffering greater misfortunes.

The US imperialists laid down the policy for "two Koreas" as their basic strategy towards Korea and are trying to attain their dirty aggressive end by perpetuating Korea's division. The Japanese reactionary forces are seeking the permanent division of our country to keep south Korea as their market, as a supplier of cheap labour.

We well remember our bitter past when the destiny of our country and people was decided by foreign powers in their interests and our people suffered from lost nationhood.

That is why we have striven to find a way to reunify our country independently without being used by any outside forces or allowing them to fish in troubled waters.

The proposal put forward by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is the very way we have sought so far. It is to bring the north and the south together into a confederal state and make it an independent and sovereign, neutral, unified state which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not join any bloc.

The proposal for the DCRK fully reflects the fundamental interests of the country and people. It also clearly shows the way to prevent our people from falling again a victim to foreign forces and becoming colonial slaves in any complex international situation, defend national dignity and sovereignty and glorify Korea.

This proves that the proposal for founding the DCRK is a beacon of national salvation which indicates the only correct way to carve out the destiny of the country and the people independently at this solemn historic moment of reunification or permanent division and which shows our people suffering from the tragic national division the way to the bright future of unified Korea.

Indeed, the proposal for the DCRK imbued with profound concern for the destiny of the people and warm love for the country and the people is a crystalization of grateful love and a great, independent, patriotic reunification programme which can be put forward only by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the lodestar of reunification, who is deeply concerned about the national division and strives to reunify the country for our people.

After the country's division by the foreign forces he laid down national reunification as the supreme national task and guided our people to subordinate everything to the reunification cause to establish national sovereignty. He put forward most reasonable policies and proposals for national reunification at each stage of the revolution and made every effort to put them into effect.

He, who has made a history of a new turn for national reunification and salvation with the warm love for the country and people and with his outstanding, seasoned leadership, advanced a new reunification programme to found the DCRK at the Sixth Party Congress and thus raised our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country to a higher stage.

The proposal for founding the DCRK, a great national programme for reunification, is really a patriotic one to save the country.

Koreans at home and abroad, firmly rallied in a great national united front, will wage a struggle to overthrow the military fascist rule of the traitorous Chon Du Hwan clique and democratize south Korean society, frustrate the US imperialists' "two Koreas" plot and realize the proposal for the DCRK.

Only victory and glory are in store for the Korean people who are fighting vigorously to realize the respected and beloved leader's patriotic save-the-nation programme for independent reunification under the leadership of the glorious Party.

Mounting Anti-US Sentiments of South Korean People

The south Korean people hate more and more bitterly the US imperialists who are working in every way to turn south Korea into their permanent colony.

Their anti-US sentiments and anti-US fighting spirit mounted rapidly after the US imperialists masterminded the military coup of the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique and allowed them to use the armed forces under their control in the massacre of the Kwangju revolters.

A *UPI* dispatch reported on July 17 last year about the trend of the south Korean people that quite a few south Korean democrats had become anti-American.

The *Washington Post* and *New York Times* and other US publications lamented that the anti-US sentiments had recently grown so strong as to pose a great threat to the US policy towards south Korea.

The south Korean people's anti-US trend is strong because they have realized through their life that the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their aggressive policy are the root cause of all their sufferings and misfortunes and an obstacle to national reunification.

Leaflets pasted on walls or scattered in the streets of Kwangju and Pusan in August last year show how strong their hatred and animosity against US imperialism is.

They read: "The US said yes to the people-killing operation by Chon Du Hwan"; "We warn the US with burning indignation and enmity."

Such anti-US handbills were scattered in Seoul and many other places of south Korea also at the end of 1979.

Many handbills were scattered in the downtown streets of Seoul on November 24, 1979. They read: "US, don't support the 'Yusin' remnants!" and "We reject outside interference in the democratization of our country."

In the summer of that year, a few days before ex-President Carter's visit to south Korea, people poured gasoline and burned down his photographic portraits exhibited in the streets to "welcome" him. This affords eloquent testimony of strong anti-US sentiments.

A professor at Seoul University said: "The US is not our helper. Americans are in south Korea for their own sake." A university student in Seoul censured: "The US is not an apostle of human rights but a cutthroat. It kills people under such signboard." A worker living in Yongdungpo of Seoul expressed his resolve to fight against the US, saying with wrath: "We could see the black heart of the US imperialists once again in the Kwangju massacre. At the mere thought of it our teeth clatter with rage. But we will make them pay for our blood shed."

All this fully reflects the anti-US sentiments of the south Korean people.

Their anti-US sentiments are mounting daily despite the harsh fascist repression by the US imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan clique.

The US imperialists must go home at once, taking along all their aggressive armed forces and lethal weapons.

Fascist Dictator Reveals His True Colours

The traitor Chon Du Hwan took "power" by means of force and fraudulence despite the strong censure of the home and world public and is now brazen-facedly advertising as if he were ready to carry out "new government." He is describing himself as if he were somebody in the "new era", prattling about the approach of a "new epoch," the "building of a democratic welfare society," the "establishment of local democracy," the "building of a just society," etc.

He is a dyed-in-the-wool proponent of "Yusin." He cruelly suppressed and killed south Korean people demanding freedom and democracy, backing up the "Yusin system" with bayonet as a cat's paw of the former dictator in the capital security command, paratroops, "Chongwadae" guards and the CIC.

After the death of the former dictator, he made desperate efforts to maintain the tottering "Yusin system" — the December 12, 1979 army purge coup, the May 17, 1980 fascist outrage, the bloody massacre in Kwangju, the murderous trial of Kim Dae Jung, arrest and imprisonment of students and democrats, a sweeping purge of public servants and pressmen, the formation of the "Special National Security Committee" and fraudulent return to puppet presidency.

The way he installed himself in puppet presidency is the "Yusin" way. He did so at the point of the bayonet on the "Yusin" groundwork.

As for the "establishment of local democracy," it is a reproduction of "south Korean-style democracy" advocated by the traitor Pak Jung Hi. It is already known to the world that "south Korean-style democracy" was a pronoun of "intelligence politics violating human rights," "power politics disregarding public opinion," "grave of democracy" and was a camouflage for the notorious "Yusin" rule.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan advocates the "establishment of local democracy" while strangulating the democratic forces and punishing people who call for human rights and democracy. This really means to maintain, like the former dictator, the repressive fascist rule under the signboards of "freedom" and "democracy."

It is a sheer nonsense to talk about building a "welfare society" while keeping the "Yusin system" intact and suppressing with bayonet strikes of workers for their vital rights such as pay hike, payment of back wage and better treatment.

The quisling Chon Du Hwan, like the former dictator, depends entirely on the foreign forces, seeks not national reunification but its perpetual division and suppresses and slaughters in cold blood his fellow countrymen at the bidding of the US imperialist aggressors. Thus he has revealed his true colour as a traitor to the nation, as a pro-American and pro-Japanese stooge.

Having installed himself in "power", he raves about the "approach of a new era" and "new government." But this is to conceal his true colours as a dictator.

A new era will come to south Korea only when the "Yusin system" is abolished and democracy established.

The south Korean people will never tolerate the Chon Du Hwan military fascist dictatorship but topple without fail his traitorous junta through a new resistance for democracy against fascism.

Ho Jong Hun

From *The Military Government and Sufferings (Letters from South Korea 4)* published by Iwanami Shoten in Japan

History without Its Makers

In September last year, Iwanami Shoten in Japan put out the book *The Military Government and Sufferings (Letters from South Korea 4)*. It gives the articles exposing the anti-popular acts committed by the Chon Du Hwan military fascist gang in south Korea.

Introduced hereunder is the digest of *History without Its Makers,* one of those articles— (Ed.)

How to describe these days? Masterless days— perhaps this is the very apt expression. Mobs pounce upon people and kill them randomly. If anyone is condemned to be wicked, he is immediately put to the sword. Those who have been taken hostage by the mobs are obliged to act in reaction to their orders. President Choe Gyu Ha was and is called figurehead both under the Pak Jung Hi regime and the present regime. What he speaks is dictated by Chon Du Hwan and Co behind the scenes. He performs the function of merely reading their orders by proxy.

After the Kwangju incident, the Chon Du Hwan-led Special Committee for National Security Measures openly declared that the "moral politics", "moral society" and the "embodiment of social justice" would be the target to be attained. They have the cheek to describe them as the forces of morality and justice, while randomly having murdered the peaceable citizens in Kwangju. Barricades are seen blocking off streets in Seoul. Nevertheless, they say that they are aspiring to a moral society. As they flourished bayonets in Kwangju, they administer the affairs of state hit or miss. Their building of a moral society means, first of all, liquidation of corruption and purge of public employees. On June 18, the martial law command made public a list of nine illicit money-hoarders including Kim Jong Pil and Li Hu Rak and announced that 85,300 million *won* of money was transferred to the state treasury, including 21,600 million *won* from Kim Jong Pil and 19,400 million *won* from Li Hu Rak and that it would absolve them from a penal responsibility, in the context of their withdrawal from all their official posts. It was said that on July 1, four national assemblymen from opposition party Ye Chun Ho, Li Taek Don, Son Ju Hang and Kim Rok Yong who were known as supporters of Kim Dae Jung, submitted their resignation. On July 9, 12.1 per cent of senior public employees above the second grade were reported to be fired. This is the heretofore unprecedented purge since the founding of the Republic of Korea. And on July 15, 4,760 public employees under the third grade were purged. This is also an unprecedented massive discharge. There is a threatening rumour flying about that 40 per cent of government officials will be replaced.

The moral society advertized by Chon Du Hwan means a terror-stricken society. Even the Yusin remnants seek for a chance to escape from this country, if possible. My journalist friend said:

"They think that as the society is made thus horror-ridden, the masses of people will make no resistance in their eagerness to maintain their lives. They have no political plan. That is why they are all agog to show their existence."

Chon Du Hwan and his Co, too, do not think that the country can be put under their control in that way. They fancy themselves to reach the highest point, even if they got a fall. They will continue to dash headlong till they end up with their own destruction. On the other hand, they, no doubt, feel uneasy. The people are all doubtful that Chon Du Hwan can maintain his present position, changing his whereabouts every day. First of all, he seems to be anxious about the military. Rumour

has it that General Chong Sung Hwa who was expelled from the post of the martial law commander by Chon in consequence of the December 12 coup last year and sentenced to seven-year term, has already been released. It is said that Chon Du Hwan is doing everything in his power to recover popularity within the military. My friend continued:

"Chon will join hands with Kim Jong Pil and Li Hu Rak after thoroughly removing the democratic forces. They are all of a sort. Pak Jung Hi also joined hands with the military men, to whom he gave death rap on the charges that they attempted coup d'etat against him. Otherwise, he will be unable to continue with such politics regarding the people as the enemy. Now they claim that they are different from those military men who were known as illicit fortune grabbers under the Pak regime. Those under the Pak regime did exactly so at first. Chon Du Hwan and his cohorts are more dyed-in-the-wool corrupt forces than they. And those who were purged will be reinstated in their former posts and then cooperate with them. They have unusual ability in seizing power."

Truly speaking, Chon Du Hwan was in deep trouble for lack of helpers. He called on many people, but found no active helpers. When he met someone, he grumbled that there was no man of ability. At that time he was told to have met the former President Yun Bo Son two or three times. But, after the Kwangju incident, he did not agree to an interview with Yun Bo Son. He adopted the same attitude towards Cardinal Kim Su Hwan. My near friend who is active in the democratization movement confided:

"After the Kwangju affair, he seems to have resolved to defy public censure even though he got the nickname of an evil angel and tread the road to cruelty even at the risk of his life. Many will be run over and killed by this recklessly running car. The more he meets with resistance, the more he may become frantic."

The Chon Du Hwan group is following in the footsteps of the Pak regime. This is the outcome of the Pak Jung Hi rule. Kim Dae Jung is a symbol of national suffering and sagacity. Chon Du Hwan is a symbol of the Yusin forces and its satan. But classifying them in such a way is not a politics. The life of Kim Dae Jung is now at stake and south Korea is faced with the danger of being reduced to ashes. Isn't there anyone who is ready to undertake the difficult job of overcoming them? Herein lie the sorrows of the society under the dictatorship which is divided into both extremes. Chon Du Hwan really risks his life after the Kwangju affair. No doubt, the authorities in power will employ further terrible violence, not content with the present method.

The economic situation is swiftly taking a bad turn, into the bargain. The experts say that unless some decisive stopgap measures are taken in the immediate future, the south Korean economy will face total ruin. The military men are said to sit together almost every day to discuss about the economic matters. But what will come of it? The outcome is that those hot-tempered and self-righteous will become irritated. Currency inflation is estimated at a 50 per cent increase in a year. A casual look over the articles often appearing in the newspapers is enough to judge that the economy has entered a dangerous stage. The real wages of the workers are decreasing. Back pays are steadily increasing. The operation rate of the manufacturing enterprises drops and their scale becomes smaller. Owing to this, unemployment goes on increasing. The control over the market by big enterprises is being daily intensified. The share held by a handful of monopoly enterprises in the production of major products increased from 69.8 per cent in 1974 to 86.1 per cent in 1977, a newspaper wrote. How do things stand now—1980?

A newspaper reported that south Korea asked the "International Council for Economic Cooperation with the ROK" for a staggering sum of dollars in the coming two years. The total sum of foreign debt will reach 26,700 million dollars at the end of the year, even according to the data published by the government. Depression of business is felt everywhere.

Any news items dealing with democracy are cut by the martial law authorities.

South Korean Economy Dependent on Foreign Capital

Today the south Korean economy faces a serious crisis.

The main reason is that it is dependent on foreign monopoly capital as a colonial economy.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The introduction of foreign capital leads to a state of dependence and national bankruptcy. This will only result in plunging the already ruined south Korean economy deeper into the abyss of hopeless destruction and in making south Korea more and more dependent on imperialism."

Colonial control and plunder of south Korea by US, Japanese and other foreign monopoly capital are most thorough in the world.

According to data, foreign monopoly capitalists control 100 per cent of south Korea's oil refining, 99 per cent of iron and metal industries, 96 per cent of machine and accessory industries and 84 per cent of fibre and sundry goods industries. They also set up over 40 branch banks and offices and render lending service, directly meddling in enterprise management.

In recent years they tightened their control of the south Korean economy through "loan" and direct investment.

Direct investors, separate or joint, actually control enterprise management, banking on their superiority of management experience and technique and on their capital.

A south Korean publication lamented: "We have established factories on our land only for foreign investors."

As a result of increase in direct investment and "loans", foreign capital makes up the greater part of the enterprise capital in south Korea and it is increasing every year.

This capital accounted for 40.8 per cent of enterprise capital of south Korea in 1970 and 81.4 per cent in the first half of 1975.

In the years that followed foreign capital steadily flowed into south Korea. Considering this, its proportion must be much greater now.

As it relies on foreign countries for capital investment, south Korea has to do so for equipment and technique and even sell its goods abroad.

Key industries depend on foreign countries for 90-100 per cent of production equipment.

South Korea also relies entirely on foreign countries for techniques. It imports over 80 per cent of raw materials needed.

South Korea depends on foreign countries for 87.9 per cent of equipment and 100 per cent of technique used in its export industry and almost all chief raw materials.

This shows that the south Korean export industry cannot even exist without foreign capital, equipment, technique and raw and other materials.

Foreign capital accounts for 70 per cent of south Korea's export trade.

The US, Japanese and other foreign monopoly capitalists use trade as a chief lever to make up for their losses from the acute economic crisis in recent years.

South Korea's trade deficit increases every year. In the first five months of 1980 it was 2,300 million dollars, that is, a 42 per cent increase over the corresponding period of 1979.

Growth of trade deficit irretrievably aggravates the economic situation of the puppets who had a foreign debt of over 20,000 million dollars in 1979.

Kim Jung Hyop

Militant Programme for Victory of Anti-Imperialist, Independent Cause

In his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader President Kim Il Sung analyzed and assessed scientifically the complex, tense current international situation and gave a full answer to all the questions arising from strengthening the international revolutionary forces and accelerating the world revolution.

He characterized it as the main feature of the present international situation that the revolutionary struggle of peoples against imperialism and for independence is mounting daily and the great powers are intensifying their aggression and scramble more frantically to maintain and expand their domination. He defined it as a common task set before the peace-loving people of the world at present to oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security and, for its successful fulfilment, he set out a revolutionary line of strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces and expanding and developing the non-aligned movement.

This line, an embodiment of his immortal Juche idea, is a great strategic line showing the way to expedite the common cause of mankind to avert another world war, preserve and consolidate peace, do away with all forms of domination and subjugation and build a new, independent prosperous world.

(1)

In the report, the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung set forth the most important common fighting task of the world people at present.

He said:

"It is the most important duty for all the peace-loving people of the world to remove the danger of a world war and defend the peace and security of the world." *(Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee,* Eng. ed., p. 86.)

The correct definition of the common fighting task of the world people is decisive to the fate of the world revolution and an urgent requirement of our times.

The great leader gave a scientific answer to this problem on the basis of a profound analysis of the contradictions between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces and the current international situation.

Scared at the mounting revolutionary struggle of the world's progressive people, the imperialist forces are now making desperate efforts to maintain their domination.

They are intensifying armed intervention, subversions and sabotages against the newly-emerging nations and working frantically to subordinate newly-independent nations again and particularly to seize major zones of natural wealth and areas of strategic importance. This is a main factor in another world war and its danger is increasing daily. This situation demands that all the peace-loving people of the world wage a positive struggle to prevent another world war.

The great leader's policy that the progressive people of the world must not tolerate any moves of the imperialists toward aggression and war but guarantee lasting peace and security, reflects such urgent demand of the international situation and shows the peace-loving people of the world the general common fighting task in their anti-imperialist, independent cause.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to oppose the imperialist and dominationist policy of aggression and war and defend the peace and security of the world, we must strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces." (Ibid., p. 87.)

This policy of strengthening the unity of all the anti-imperialist, independent forces gives the only correct answer to the question of forming the forces of the world revolutionary movement at present and provides a sure guarantee for smashing the imperialist machinations of aggression and war and safeguarding world peace and security. Only when united, the revolutionary forces can greatly increase their strength and isolate and weaken the imperialist forces. The unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces is all the more imperative because of the imperialists' tactics to divide and alienate these forces.

With a view to strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, all the newly-emerging nations of the world must maintain independence as taught by the great leader.

Independence is the life and soul of the anti-imperialist, independent forces and their major attribute. Newly-emerging nations must not tolerate any interference by outside aggressive forces but maintain independence and respect one another's independence. This is a fundamental condition for achieving their voluntary and solid unity and smoothly promoting the anti-imperialist, independent cause.

The great leader also taught that in order to increase the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces all the newly-emerging nations should take a principled attitude towards imperialism.

The aggressive nature of imperialism never changes. But its methods of aggression change from time to time. Therefore, the socialist countries and the newly-emerging nations must take a principled attitude towards imperialism. Only then can they firmly defend the fundamental interests of the revolution and develop the anti-imperialist, independent cause without any deviation.

(2)

In his report, the great leader President Kim Il Sung set out the policy of expanding and developing the non-aligned movement, as well as the policy of strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, for the development of the world revolution and clarified the problems of principle arising from its execution.

He said:

"What is important at present in opposing imperialism and all other dominating forces and building an independent new world is to expand and develop the non-aligned movement." (Ibid., p. 89.)

This policy is based on his scientific analysis of the great role of the non-aligned movement in the world revolution and international life.

The non-aligned movement, as he says, is a progressive movement opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and supporting independence; and it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism.

The expansion and development of the non-aligned movement is essential to attain its aim of anti-imperialism and independence and further the world revolution as a whole.

Today the non-aligned movement is confronted with a common task of opposing the imperialist policy of intervention and plunder, consolidating national sovereignty and independence and achieving independent national development and social progress.

The world people are faced with the common task to frustrate the policy of aggression and war, guarantee world peace and security and build an independent, new world free of all forms of domination and subjugation.

These tasks set before the non-aligned nations and the peace-loving people of the world cannot be fulfilled with success without the expansion and development of the non-aligned movement which comprises the majority of nations and world population and has a great influence on the development of the international situation.

For the expansion and development of the

non-aligned movement it is important to lay down correctly the immediate fighting tasks and ways of the movement.

The great leader made a profound analysis of the nature, feature, lofty ideal and aim of the movement, the situation created within the movement, the mutual relations between the nations, and the imperialist policy of intervention and plunder against the movement and put forward important tasks confronting the movement today, which are to strictly observe the fundamental principles of the movement, abide by the principles of complete equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and strengthen unity and cooperation, and strive to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one and eliminate the privileges and arbitrariness of the imperialist powers in international political affairs, etc.

These principles and tasks show a short cut to preserve the feature of the non-aligned movement and increase its strength, and free its member states from imperialist domination, subjugation, exploitation and plunder and attain independent development.

If the non-aligned nations observe the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement and step up the anti-imperialist struggle in unity, they will be able to deal a staggering blow to the imperialist policy of aggression and plunder and have a serious influence on the transforming process of the world.

(3)

In his report the great leader President Kim Il Sung indicated clearly the ways to the solution of the urgent problems confronting the socialist countries and the international communist movement at present.

He said:

"An important problem arising in advancing world revolution at present is to achieve the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement." (Ibid., p. 91.)

At present, because of differences of opinion the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties fail to achieve unity and solidarity and play the role they should play in the world revolution.

It is imperative to achieve the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

The great leader took into full consideration the nature, character and consequence of the differences of opinions among the fraternal parties and countries and said that the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties should attach prime importance to unity and subordinate everything to it and endeavour to find common denominators for it, leaving the differences aside, and that they must not on any account foster division and hamper unity among them but do only what is advantageous to solidarity and conducive to unity.

These principles represent the only correct way to enable the socialist countries and fraternal parties to overcome the differences of opinion among them and succeed in attaining their unity and solidarity.

Indeed, the historic report of the great leader President Kim Il Sung expounds scientifically all important problems requiring urgent solution for the settlement of current international issues and the development of the world revolution—the assessment of our times and current situation and such questions as frustrating the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguarding world peace and security and, to this end, strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces of the world and expanding and developing the non-aligned movement, and achieving the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement, etc.

Thus it shows the peoples clear-cut ways to hasten the victory of their common cause to build a new, independent, free and peaceful, prosperous world free of all forms of domination and subjugation.

The historic report is a militant programme which gives confidence and courage to the peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism and illumines their way of struggle; and it is an inspiring banner in closely uniting the non-aligned movement and strengthening the unity and solidarity of all the anti-imperialist, independent forces, and thus bringing about a new upsurge in the world revolution.

Ro Dong Pil

Development of National Industry in Southeast Asian Countries

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...experience has shown that in order to completely liquidate the consequences of imperialist colonial rule and achieve economic independence, the developing countries must build and develop their own national industry."

Today the Southeast Asian countries pay deep attention to the development of their national industry to produce at home industrial goods needed to build a new society and better the people's life.

Bangladesh built fertilizer, machine and other factories and, on the basis of this success, it is planned to erect footwear, pharmaceutical and other factories in the near future.

It has already set up three thermal power stations each with a capacity of 50,000 kw and carried out the expansion projects of the existing thermal power stations to increase their capacity.

A 110,000-kw power station will be completed at Goalpara within this year.

This country is also increasing the production of electric appliances, machines and equipment for new power stations.

In particular, it pays special attention to the development of jute processing. The largest jute processing mill in the world appeared in Narayanganj and is producing fine jute goods.

In order to meet the needs for oil products the Bangladesh government is planned to complete an oil refinery with an annual capacity of two million tons by 1984.

More than half its territory forested, Burma has built many woodworking mills and is producing wood in large quantities. It set up power stations using abundant waterpower resources and natural gas to increase power generation.

While rebuilding or enlarging existing factories and enterprises, it is rapidly erecting steel, cement, sugar and other mills.

Malaysia is establishing new factories and enterprises using domestic raw materials and drew a 20-year industrialization plan.

A waterpower station now under construction in the T region will be completed in 1984 and a building-material factory will come into operation in 1982.

This country turns out a great deal of rubber and palm oil every year.

Singapore is building heavy and light industrial factories and enterprises including steel and petrochemical plants, oil refinery, shipyard and fish processing factory which are of great significance for the development of the national economy and is putting the processing industry far ahead of other industries.

Nepal will invest over 452 million dollars in industrial construction during the Sixth Five-Year Plan which ends in 1985.

The government is building industrial bases in the areas with rich natural resources and erecting small and medium factories for the development of agriculture and the improvement of the people's life.

There appeared new processing factories supplied with abundant local farm produce, animal products and wood.

This country built many factories and enterprises such as cement factory, paper mill, hydroelectric power station and brickyard.

Pakistan is actively exploiting and using natural gas, coal, chrome, iron and other natural resources and developing machine, steel, cement, oil-refining, textile and other industries.

In India rubber production is steadily increasing. So the Indian government is taking a number of measures to develop rubber industry; it is building rubber processing factories, training technicians in this branch, and promoting scientific research on rubber.

The national industry of the Southeast Asian countries is developing rapidly, relying on rich domestic resources. It materially guarantees their political independence and contributes positively to the people's life and to the building of a new society.

Ten Years of New Life

The Bangladesh people greet the tenth anniversary of their country's independence amid the worthy struggle to build a new life.

On this occasion the Korean people send warm congratulations to them.

National independence on March 26, 1971 opened a highroad for the Bangladesh people to build a new country, independent, rich and strong.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Since the independence of the country the industrious people of Bangladesh have made active efforts to do away with the remnants of the old society and poverty and build a new society."

After independence the Bangladesh people gained a great success in their efforts to do away with the remnants of the old society and build a new, modern and prosperous society.

They are taking a number of measures to reorganize the old production relations, develop the national economy and improve their own life, nationalizing jute and other key industries and carrying out an agrarian reform.

They are making great efforts to develop agriculture, the basic economic branch. They make increasing state investment in agriculture to boost grain production. They set up a national committee for agricultural development and are taking measures to train agricultural specialists. They are reclaiming waste lands and building irrigation facilities. Active measures are taken to send better varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers and farm machines and implements to the countryside.

The foundation of the national industry is steadily laid.

The material and technical foundation of the jute processing industry, the main sector of industry, has been further strengthened. Jute mills are reconstructed and expanded and new modern ones are under construction.

Besides, many factories are rising. Measures are taken to develop small- and middle-scale industries and household industry relying on domestic raw materials.

Successes are attained in their efforts to check the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism and develop national education and public health service; the number of schools of various levels and their enrollment are increasing, anti-illiteracy campaign is afoot and many medical workers are trained.

Externally, the Bangladesh government follows the non-alignment policy and opposes all manner of domination and subordination. It develops good relations with the neighbouring countries on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's domestic affairs and strives to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The international position of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is rising daily.

The Korean people are heartily rejoiced over all the achievements of the Bangladesh people in building a new society as over their own.

Korea and Bangladesh are both Asian countries, and for their community of the past lots and the aim of their present struggle for independence and against imperialism they established long ago and have developed the relations of friendship and co-operation.

In particular, President Ziaur Rahman's visit to our country in September 1978 marked a milestone in developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples to new heights.

The Bangladesh people highly estimate our people's successes in socialist construction and actively support our struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people treasure the friendship with the Bangladesh people and will strive to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Bangladesh people a greater success in their struggle for building a new, prosperous society.

SHORT STORY

Happiness (1)

By Sok Yun Gi

Sin Hyong Jin, the famous surgeon, was my classmate at middle school and a childhood pal.

Now he and I are over forty, but we have been very close all these years. This long friendship springs, first of all, from the fact that we both have a similar turn of mind. But I dare say there is something more to it than that. Our backgrounds were somewhat similar. He was a son of a poor farmer and I was born into a poor teacher's family. We both worked our way through school in early life. But after the country's liberation, thanks to the Party's solicitude, we finished college, and became professionals.

He taught at a medical college. Later he was a medical officer at a field hospital and now he is a surgeon in hospital. His chosen field is medicine while mine is journalism.

Different professions, of course, made our personal contacts less frequent. But still it was not too bad when he was in Pyongyang. Our house was always open to him. He dropped in on Sundays or sometimes even late at night just to have a little chat. Even after he moved from Pyongyang he used to stay with us for some days whenever he came to the city on business.

He is what you call a husky fellow, a six-footer sportsman from school days! In deep, resonant voice he sang folk songs quite well so he even appeared sometimes on the stage with other music group members. Often I wondered if the profession he had chosen was the right one for him—after all, in surgery he cannot be too precise, and somehow this quality I could not associate with him.

But here he is. He is quite an authority in his chosen field. Particularly, during the last few years he has successfully operated on some 500 patients—cripples, maimed, and other incurable cases. His name is known in every corner of the land. I sometimes think his big frame and powerful voice have become precious assets in making his name.

He was persuaded by his seniors and research centres to prepare a thesis for a doctor's degree—after all he has many years of clinical experience to his credit. He presented his paper to proper authorities sometime ago and is now in Pyongyang to take part in the open review.

He telephoned me at the office. So, as soon as I came home I asked my wife who was busy in the kitchen:

"Isn't Hyong Jin here yet?"

"No! Is he in town?" She asked, wide-eyed.

"He arrived early this morning. I thought he would be home by now to have supper together. He phoned me. Maybe something is delaying him." I murmured, with no mood to take supper.

"Then, what am I to do? We have to have something for him..."

"What something? He is one of us!"

"Though, he hasn't been here for a long time, then won't he blame us for poor supper?"

She paid no attention to what I said. I could see her making up her mind. She removed the table, evidently to prepare another supper!

Sometime later Hyong Jin appeared carrying a fair-sized suitcase with him. By then his meal was almost cooked. It was our first meeting after the Party Congress last year, but with little ceremony he just walked in. Not that he ever was a stickler for punctilio.

He first went into the children's bedroom (the children were in bed by then) to leave candies and toys he had brought before he came into my room. He is rather indifferent toward the grown-ups, but always knows how to take care of the children. He never failed to bring presents to them. My wife teasingly said as she was setting the table:

"Doctor! You always remember the children, but not me! I tell you, you never get a wife that way!"

Hyong Jin glanced at me, then burst out laughing.

When supper was over, I invited him to take a walk along the Taedong-gang River.

This was the first walk we had for a chat after a long separation. But we used to do this when we were in school, talking about the revolution, our dreams... Then at times there were heated arguments. As we grew up, somehow our strolls became fewer. This river was very dear to us because our young dreams blossomed along the river. So we always felt sad to think we were drifting away from this riverside, the home of our youth and our dreams.

The moon was serene that night. Mellow moonlight streamed through the early spring mist that spread out like a sticky liquor over the calm river. The dark water was rippling softly. The tide was in and the swelling water seemed to be trying to jump over the "beaten track" as if it had something to tell us. It was climbing up over the stonesteps one by one. The Okryu Bridge lights in the water were giant candlesticks. Maybe, if one went down riding the rainbow bridge of the candlesticks, he would reach the legendary crystal palace. The bright scene into the water was a fairyland itself.

The hour was quite late, and only a few shadowy figures were to be seen on the broad walks.

We walked on, saying little.

"No prospect this year either?"

"Well, I don't know!"

I broke the silence with a question but his response was far from enthusiastic.

As I said, he is quite a carefree fellow. But once the question of his re-marrying is brought up—I make a point of doing so every time I see him—he freezes up.

I still remember when he finished college after liberation and came back to teach at his Alma Mater after spending a few years in a research institute. He was still a boyish, jolly fellow. More so, when he married. We always thought his happy marriage almost made him an innocent boy again.

It was around this time that I introduced him and his wife to my wife. We two couples used to have an outing together—five of us (we had a baby then named Yun). We used to go for a picnic on Yanggak or Rungna Islands in the Taedong-gang River which we could not discern now in the darkness. But I felt I could almost hear Hyong Jin singing a folk song *Yangsando* in admirable bass, which he used to do on those occasions.

But during the war while he was serving in a field hospital his wife and Ok Hui—that was their little girl's name—were killed in a barbarous enemy air raid.

I was a front-line correspondent. It was with pain I learned of this tragic event when I was in Pyongyang at the call of my paper. But more painful was it that I had to tell him the sad news in detail afterwards when I met him. I felt my heart was cut to pieces as I broke the news!

Surprised were we when he was demobbed and came to see us after the truce. He just walked in as if nothing had happened.

Of course, I knew there was a sorrow deep in his heart. He tried to hide it, and my heart ached. He had no art of expressing himself in these matters. But we had known all along him to be a man of feeling who loved his wife and baby very, very much.

So, you cannot blame me if I wanted to see him happy again. As a matter of fact, for the last few years, I have been trying to coax him to marry again. Of course, I could not bring up the subject before I was sure that the wounds in his heart healed up. This is something one has to go slow about. For one thing, whenever I bring up the question, he always cuts me short. And I have not gone too far with him on the score.

A few years back I was in his county once. I saw him at his hospital, where some one told me he was rather serious with an assistant woman doctor. I was pleased to hear this. But what became of it, he did not tell me.

We kept walking, each busy with his own thoughts, and passed the Taedong Gate. I wanted to try again. In a rather grumbling tone I shot questions at him.

"Well, how about it? I think it's about time you should think about your own happiness. How long do you intend to go on like this?"

But he did not open his mouth. His eyes were fixed on the water breaking against the walk sending back racing ripples.

"As you know, our papers have repeatedly written about you. We say you have made a great contribution to the people's happiness. You certainly have done so, and the government has highly honoured you. But let me ask you, what about you, yourself? Now everyone is leading a happy life in this era. But what is your happiness? Where is your happiness?"

He seemed determined not to say anything about this topic, no matter what I said.

Whenever a bus crossed the Taedong Bridge the whole river reverberated with the rumble. You could see the golden images on the water trembling. Leaning against a lamppost he gazed at the Revolution Museum and the roof of the Grand Theatre. Then he turned his eyes across the river, from where the humming of some machines came, and now and then the welder's torch lit up the whole dark sky. Suddenly he asked in a joking tone:

"Say, Chol! Tell me this. Are you a happy man?"

"Me?"

He caught me off my guard. That was the least expected question as far as I was concerned. When I spoke of his happiness, of course I took it for granted that I was happy. But now such question pointblank!

With all modesty, I can say that I am doing my share for the Party and revolution, I would not say I am the best in my line but I am not the worst either. Then I have a nice home. There is my wife—I don't know how many women are better than she. And the three children! The boy is doing excellently in school, and the two girls are simply darlings. They are all healthy too. Sometimes I wish my parents were alive to see all this—that's about all. Is there anything that I should feel bad about? I am happy, ain't I? While I was going through all this in my mind Hyong Jin spoke out again:

"There you are! You cannot answer my question. So, I guess, after all, you're not so happy as you thought. Right?"

I tried to stop him, but he laughed. Soon he was serious again.

"Of course, I was joking! You're the happiest man, I dare say. But I am sure you haven't given much thought to what happiness is."

I could not agree to all he had said, and I kept silence as he sounded more serious than ever.

"Happiness.... you think I am unhappy, don't you? That's why you so often talk about happiness ironically whenever you see me. But I wonder if you're not degenerated in a sense. What is happiness? You tell me."

I mumbled something. I must admit, the way he presented things was so extraordinary that my answer was not to the point. Evidently, he knew it, too. He even sneered at what I said. He lit up a cigarette. He seemed trying to shake off the unpleasant note that he had evidently felt in my answer. After a puff or two he poured out:

"What you're saying is vulgar. A beautiful wife.... Of course, I would like it. But beauty too, like youth, is gone all too soon. Then what is going to happen to your happiness? Your wife is getting on in years! Serving the Party and revolution, the pride you take in your work, adorable children, a rich life—it seems you have made quite a list of musts. But do you think happiness is something so complicated? In our country from olden times there has been the saying that one should be favoured with Five Blessings to be a happy man. So how many Blessings do you have? Suppose you are a woman. Then you would include in the Blessings the number of your dresses too, wouldn't you?"

I was simply mad. Just like in our younger days we were in a heated argument. In this, however, I was from the beginning on the defensive. Hyong Jin had the initiative and, now and then, he even made a compromise to make me feel not too bad. I was all heated up. I felt somehow that if I lost in this argument, it would backfire and my dear friend would suffer greatly. But Hyong Jin was calm as ever.

"Well, Chol! It is my feeling that we look at happiness from outside only, very often not realizing the core of it. To a sensualist happiness may lie in a beautiful woman; to a Shylock money is the whole world. You don't give a hoot for your health because you're so healthy. But nothing is more precious than health to those who are sick. But I say all this is an illusion, not happiness. Certain people think they are happy if they get what they are after. But I think man is so great in his nature that he should not regard it as his happiness to meet such lusts. And more so with us, as we are communists, the noblest of men. So we must seek happiness as true communists. But don't misunderstand me. I don't pretend to be a puritan. I've no objection to a beautiful wife. I know one must gratify one's desire to a certain extent and build a happy home."

"Well, if that's your idea, why can't you apply it to yourself? This surprises me. I don't know whether you realize it or not, but you are like a Buddha!" I was heated up and muttered attacking him.

"I know you mean by that I should get married. But it is something that doesn't go just as I wish. All right, I am a Buddha as you say. But Buddha cannot shave his head!"

At this point, our argument made a sudden turn, for which I was glad. Then I asked him in a more relaxed manner:

"Say, tell me this. I heard sometime ago you were quite interested in an assistant doctor. What happened to her?"

For a moment he looked perplexed. He glanced at me and murmured, and even a smile played on his lips.

"I take my hat off to these blessed newspapermen. How in the heck did you know about that?"

"You're right. After all, I'm a newspaperman. But tell me first what has become of her?"

"She got married."

"Married? They said you went around with her—a lie, eh?"

"Yeah! It's true I did so and in a sense I loved her, too, I suppose."

"Then what happened?"

"Oh, I don't know. As you vulgars think, I know, it might have been my fault."

A breeze sprang up, and the river began to rage, wetting our coats with a fine spray. Countless stars reflected in the water, crushed by the ripples, strewed mirrors all over the dark surface.

We turned around. Our pace was as leisurely as ever.

I tried to make out what Hyong Jin could possibly have meant a minute ago when he said "it might have been" his fault. Maybe, my friend was turning over a lot of things in his mind, too. With his eyes fixed on the dark river, he just kept walking. Suddenly he broke the silence.

"Chol, of course you know what I mean. I feel that we can say we are happy when we hear our own steps in the great movement of the people towards progress and in the ranks of their struggle. When we see ourselves in the great Chollima march headed by the great leader, helping others and being led by others in this vigorous advance of the revolution, I call this happiness. What I am saying is this—true happiness is to be found when the happiness of individuals and that of society fuse completely into one, say, the happiness provided by our Party. In that sense, I cannot say I have happiness. But there are times I am intoxicated with a sense of happiness."

His narration sounded like some sort of a confession. Yet I had to concede a point to him in this argument. I was the loser.

In the dim light I found something so noble in his muscular face, something that I had not noticed all these forty years. There were, to be sure, a few lines on his face, and his temples were beginning to grey. (I told myself I was right. He should get busy and marry.) But I could read in his sun-tanned face sincerity, enthusiasm, optimism—the very features of the era.

"I guess you want to hear about what happened between the assistant doctor and me, don't you?" I felt his truthful tone and nodded. He went to a bench and said, grinning. "I know you'll come back to this unless I tell you all about it... But I am warning you. Leave your newspaper out. Not that it is anything worth printing."

His words recalled to my mind his wife. Now I hoped—though I had no way of knowing how the story would turn out—no shadow would darken his heart again. I sat down by him quietly.

For sometime he sat staring at the clouds gathering in the sky on the other side of the river. Eventually he started the story.

His story, told in the first person, ran something like this:

It was early one late July morning in 1955 that I got off the train at V station.

You may recall there were people who said that I chose that particular place because I wanted to find a sanctuary in which to nurse my pains and heartaches over my lost family. People could not understand why I quit teaching at the college.

From the war I had gone to the college. As a matter of fact, I was still in uniform minus only shoulder straps. But have you ever thought about who my students were? I had to lecture before bemedaled veterans. I must confess I really did not know how to go about it. I lectured on the theory of a renowned academician. Admirable as it was, it was not enough for these honest people who had shed blood for the country; many of them had been wounded, had seen their buddies die.

Yes, it was true I had been in the war, too. But where had I been? In a field hospital far removed from the front. In operation rooms. Of course, the three years that I spent at the front taught me a lot. An ordinary man, a surgeon, I grew into a Party member, a revolutionary fighter though much was yet to be desired in me.

And I returned asking then unanswerable question. I realized that to the heroic people of our land the word "man" meant more than a biological entity of cell tissues and different systems. As I said, the war years taught me a lot, yet they presented many questions. For instance, I asked myself, as a surgeon, do I have the right to let death take away these people? If not, what do I propose to do? Which is more powerful in treatment, modern medicine or the will of the human being?

As an instructor I should be able to give answers when such questions were put by the students. I was unprepared to give full answers. So, one might say that my going to the place V—where there were the patients, especially many disabled soldiers—was in a way running away from the dignity and rigidity of science.

Then I must mention another point. After all, I'm no exception. It would be untrue if I say now I never thought of my wife and child killed in the war. But whether you believe me or not, something bigger than grief overwhelmed me. It was my urge for revenge. That's right. I wanted to take revenge on the enemy who had taken away my loved ones and comrades-in-arms from me. The cursed Yankees—I must have my revenge on them, hundred-fold and thousand-fold.

The night trip had taken a lot out of me, but my heart was light as I made my way to the county hospital in that strange place.

It was still dark, I remember. The town was then in the midst of reconstruction. A few new brick buildings stood here and there in the vicinity of the railway station and along the main street. But there were many vacant lots where houses were to go up eventually—some concrete foundations were, I could see, prepared for construction. And the rows of young trees just planted waved their branches in the morning breeze as if greeting me. And I felt so "close" to the young trees

because, after all, I too was a sapling, like them, transplanted in unknown soil.

As I walked in the grey twilight I kept thinking: What kind of soil is this I'm in? I wanted to meet the people quickly. I speeded up my pace to the hospital. The county hospital was not in the town but on a hill, some way off. I learned the building had been the office of an experimental farm.

When I reached my destination I found of course no outpatients. It was much too early for that. The place was so quiet. I went around from one room to another, but not a soul was to be seen.

I opened the door of the room with the sign "treatment," expecting to find a doctor on duty. But it was empty too. It was spick and span. It must have just been cleaned. And the air was clear tinged with the special "odour" of a hospital. For a moment I wondered where everybody was.

Suddenly the sharp laughter of a woman broke the silence. It came from the backyard, where I rushed. The backyard rose gradually toward the mountain. An old zelkova tree stood in the yard and a woman in white gown kneeling on the ground kept ordering:

"Come on out, you naughty one! Hear me, come on out!"

What's this? I gaped open mouthed. Judging from the voice, the woman was a young one. So, I could not just go barging up so abruptly. She kept her position. She sounded one minute like she was threatening some one, then she would let out a peal of laughter.

Most awkward for me. I stood watching her at a loss. But I could not just stand there indefinitely.

So I moved slowly towards the big tree where she was.

Evidently she had an animal pen under the tree for experiments. It seemed she was playing around with an animal and it was hiding itself behind a rock by the pen. The girl laughed, coaxed, threatened. When the animal did not come out she railed at it. Now it looked hopeless and she was almost in tears, I thought.

"Don't irritate me. Don't stay there. Come out at once. Do you hear me?"

The rock was not a big one. I stepped forward determinedly.

"Excuse me, but did something run away?"

She started and jumped to her feet, gladly.

It was not fully light yet, but I could see her, a girl of a radiant face and vigor. Her presence seemed to fill the air about her with sweetness. Something in her laughter had a familiar ring creating a cordial atmosphere. To my question, she answered most apologetically:

"It is a white mouse. It was so cute that I took it out while I was feeding it. Now it's hid itself."

Evidently she was so upset about it that she had no time to give another thought to my presence, a total stranger. She was as innocent as a child.

"You sure it went back behind the rock?" I asked. "It might have run away to the mountain."

"Oh, it couldn't! It is docile, it couldn't run," she answered, trying to defend the white mouse.

"Then, let it be there."

"No, it is for experiment...."

I wanted to tease her who was saying in a tearful tone. But I could not do that very well.

Telling her that if she must have it back I would help her, I removed the rock. Sure enough there was a white mouse digging the soft soil, rolling its yellowish eyes. It did not even try to run away. Really it looked cute, even I could not help smiling.

"You, naughty one!"

She was so glad to find it, she let out a shout of joy and grabbed it in a flash. She gave a few strokes to the mouse before putting it back in the cage.

Now she became conscious of me. She looked me over from head to toe.

"Thank you very much. By the way, are you here so early to see a doctor?"

"No, I'm the new head of the surgery department."

"Oh!"

She gaped and stared.

"Then you must be Dr. Sin Hyong Jin... I'm so sorry. I am Li Ok Ju, I am in the surgery."

She seemed glad to see me. The hospital head had been notified from the provincial seat of my coming, so everyone was expecting me. And I felt flattered to learn that they had been waiting for me, thinking that I could be some service to them. But at the same time a new sense of my heavy responsibility bore down upon me. But I must add this, it does not make you feel bad at all to start a new life knowing everyone around you is expecting something of you. Then I was happy to have an innocent and merry assistant like Ok Ju. A personality like her can brighten the surgery—sometimes it can be gloomy.

She led me to the "treatment" room. It was getting brighter outside, but I had not yet had a chance to have a good look at her. She carried a bunch of flowers she had left on the pen and a small pail containing her toilet articles.

In the hospital corridor I noticed a white flower stuck in the back of her hair. Evidently, when she was out to wash her face in the yard well after cleaning the room, she had picked the flowers for the patient, then had the trouble with the white mouse.

I tell you frankly I felt good about the whole thing and a sense of serenity. She carried an air of fragrance about her and it cleared away all my fatigue of the overnight train ride as if it had worked some wonders in my head. I was calmness itself.

When I stepped into the room, she turned round and smiled. For the first time in the bright light I had a chance to see her face—a face of beauty and vivacity. I stood there as if nailed down, staring at her.

Why? Because in her I saw Kyong Suk herself! Remember Kyong Suk who you said was dead and you told me where she was buried! This I can say now. But at that moment a thought flashed across my mind, "You played a nasty joke on me!"

At this point my friend paused. The river began to stir. It was darker now, and the early spring air was still rather chilly. Our coats flapped in the wind and a lock of his long hair blew across his high forehead.

I gathered from his talk Ok Ju was the assistant doctor whom I had heard about from him.

Hyong Jin's wife had been a beauty. Of course, if I was asked to point out which feature of her face made her beautiful, I could not. But she was a beautiful woman with her dark, deep-set eyes, somewhat pointed nose, full lips, with her soft hair reaching her shoulders. Then the way she carried herself, her graceful figure. If you take separately her forehead—a little high perhaps—it may be a minus to her. But taken all in all even her minus becomes a plus in the total picture.

My friend Hyong Jin used to take a stroll along this promenade together with his wife. Recalling this, I could easily picture what he had experienced when he got to the new hospital. It must have been quite a storm for him.

Hyong Jin lit up a cigarette. After a long puff at it, he continued with his story in a calm tone.

(To be continued)

DO YOU KNOW?

MARCH 1st POPULAR UPRISING

The March 1st Popular Uprising in 1919 was a nationwide patriotic struggle of our people against the barbarous colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and for national independence and freedom.

The Japanese imperialists occupied Korea in 1910, established the most brutal colonial fascist ruling system, forced slavish submission upon our people, and arrested, imprisoned and killed patriots and guiltless people at random. They also plundered our natural resources and wealth at will and bled our people white.

Burning aspiration for national liberation and independence and pent-up hatred of our people for the vicious enemy burst into a nationwide uprising at last on March 1, 1919.

The uprising started with the anti-Japanese demonstration of Seoul citizens. The demonstrators bravely fought the Japanese imperialist aggressors, shouting: "Japanese and Japanese troops, go home!" "Long live Korean independence!"

The struggle spread like wildfire throughout the country and even to Japan and other foreign lands where Koreans lived.

Even according to the reduced figures released by the Japanese imperialists, there were 332 riots and 757 demonstrations in 618 places for two months from March 1 to the end of April.

Terror-stricken by this, the Japanese imperialist aggressors subjected our people to unprecedentedly brutal suppression and drowned the whole of our land in blood.

The people of all strata fought heroically but failed, because they had no outstanding leader who could lead their struggle to victory.

The uprising showed that people should wage an organized struggle under an outstanding leader with a correct programme in order to emerge victorious from revolutionary struggle and taught a precious lesson that they could never attain national liberation, independence and sovereignty if they depended on the foreign forces.

It dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, shook their colonial ruling system to its foundation and demonstrated to the world the patriotic and revolutionary spirit of our people to fight out to the bitter end the foreign aggressors trampling down national independence and dignity.

Even after the failure of the uprising our people fought on unyieldingly against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

They eagerly looked for an outstanding leader who would lead their struggle to victory. Their earnest desire was met by the great leader President Kim Il Sung who assumed the leadership of the Korean revolution, shouldering the destiny of the country and people.

ULMIL-DAE PAVILION

The Ulmil-dae pavilion in the Moranbong park in our capital Pyongyang is one of the pavilions built in the Koguryo period.

It was built in the mid-6th century as the northern watchtower of the Pyongyang Castle. It is a tower with a curved roof. It rests on a base of trimmed square stones which is 11 metres high. It is 7.46 metres long in front and 5.29 metres long in side.

The curved roof of traditional style, supported by ten pillars, appears to be about to fly up into the sky from the high base.

To the southeast the crystal-clear Taedong-gang River flows, and to the west there spread vast plains and mountains including Mt. Ryongak and hills lie in the distance.

Built in a natural fortress, the pavilion was used to watch the movement of the foreign invaders and command our army. So it has many stories of the sagacity and bravery of our forefathers who repulsed foreign aggressors for many centuries.

It is known as one of the "eight views of Pyongyang." It offers a wonderful view in good harmony with the blue water of the Taedong-gang River skirting the Chongryu cliff, weeping willows on Rungna island and the natural beauty of Moran Hill.

Our forefathers kept well the pavilion as an important military establishment, as a beauty spot.

It was rebuilt in 1714 together with the walls on both sides.

It is a precious historic relic showing the high architecture of our ancestors.

It was badly destroyed by the barbarous indiscriminate bombing of the US imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953).

After the war it was restored to its original state in accord with the instruction of the great leader President Kim Il Sung on well protecting the precious historic remains left by our forefathers.

Our working people spend their pleasant time on the pavilion commanding Pyongyang, the gorgeous revolutionary capital. And it is well kept under their loving care.

NEWS

PYONGYANG DEPARTMENT STORE 1 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang Department Store 1 is now under construction in the downtown street of Pyongyang, the capital of our country.

It is a ten-storeyed building—the basement, six-storeyed main building and three-storeyed tower part.

It will be provided with fine shopwindows and departments and elevators and escalators. Air-conditioners will be installed and close-circuit TVs and remote control introduced.

The construction of this store was proposed by the great leader and is rapidly progressing under the careful guidance and concern of the Party centre.

This project is undertaken by the constructors and helpers in Pyongyang.

It will be completed in a brief time and render good service to the capital citizens.

NEW DOCUMENTARIES PRODUCED

Recently the Korean Documentary Film Studio produced new films—"Asian Seminar on the Immortal Juche Idea," "Changgwang-won Health Complex" and "Returnee-Worker Family."

Through the Asian seminar on the immortal Juche idea held in New Delhi in honour of the 32nd birthday of our Republic, the first one vividly shows that the Juche idea is readily accepted by the working people as their banner of struggle.

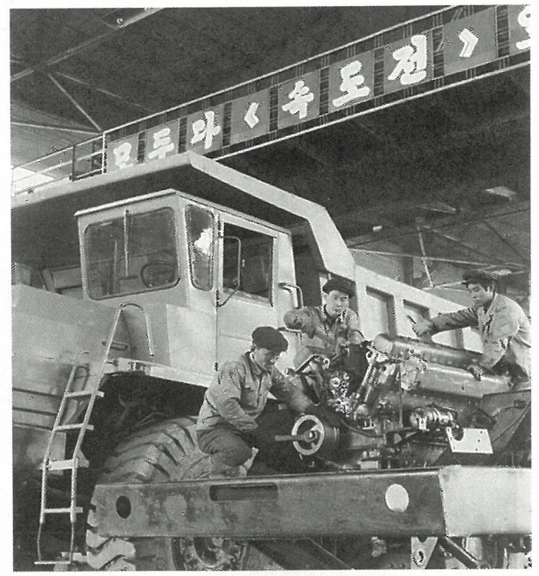
The second one fully shows the Changgwang-won Health Complex, a monumental structure of our era and an integrated service facility built under the far-reaching plan and wise guidance of the glorious Party centre—one hundred and scores of one-man baths and family and mass baths equipped with supersonic devices patting pleasantly the whole bodies of bathing people and strengthening their skin, sweating baths liked by our people, apparatuses for curative exercises, soft drink counters, barbershop, beauty parlor, wading pools, indoor and outdoor, with physical training and other apparatuses and big swimming pool with over 2,000 seats. This complex eloquently testifies to the warm love and solicitude of the glorious Party centre for our people.

The third one shows impressively the warmth of the grateful motherland through the happy life of Kim Dong Hwan and his family who returned home from Japan in the 8th batch.

No. 19206

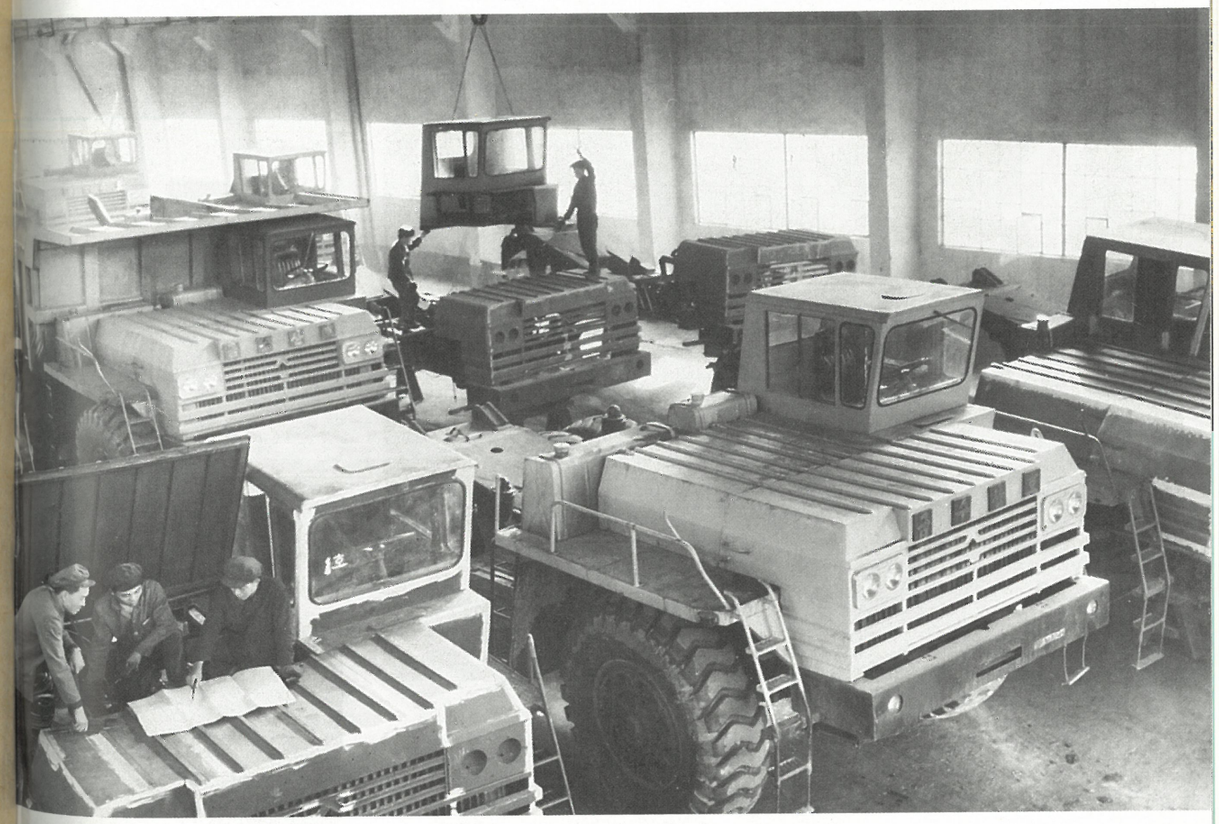
Upholding the Decisions of the Sixth Party Congress

—THE SUNGRI AUTOMOBILE COMBINE—



Engine assembling

Large trucks are mass-produced



Spinners of New Generation

—THE KUSONG TEXTILE MILL—

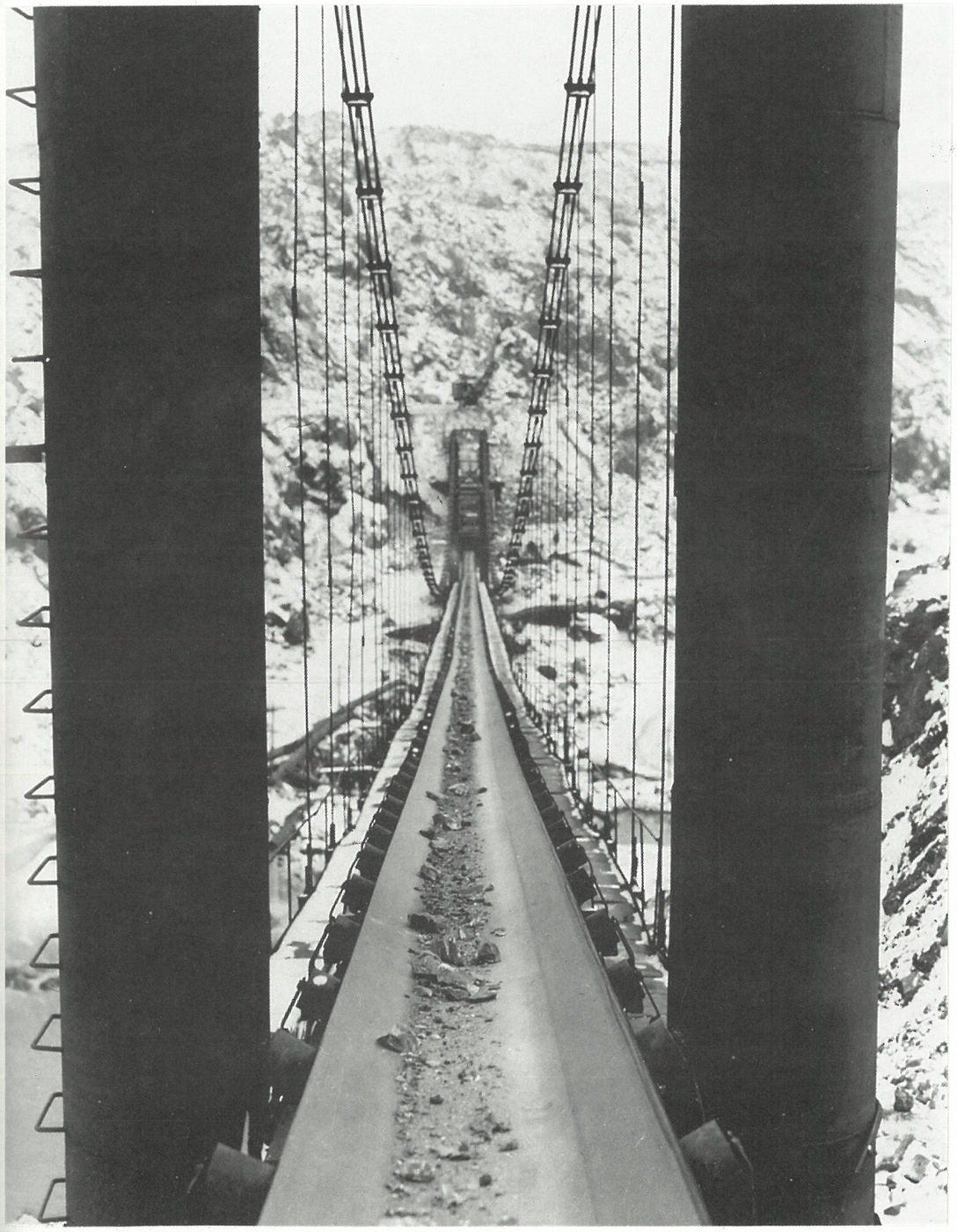
To find a new method of connecting cut thread

You have overfulfilled your assignment today, too

Part of the spinning shop

They talk over how to make a new technical innovation

Workteam is homelike



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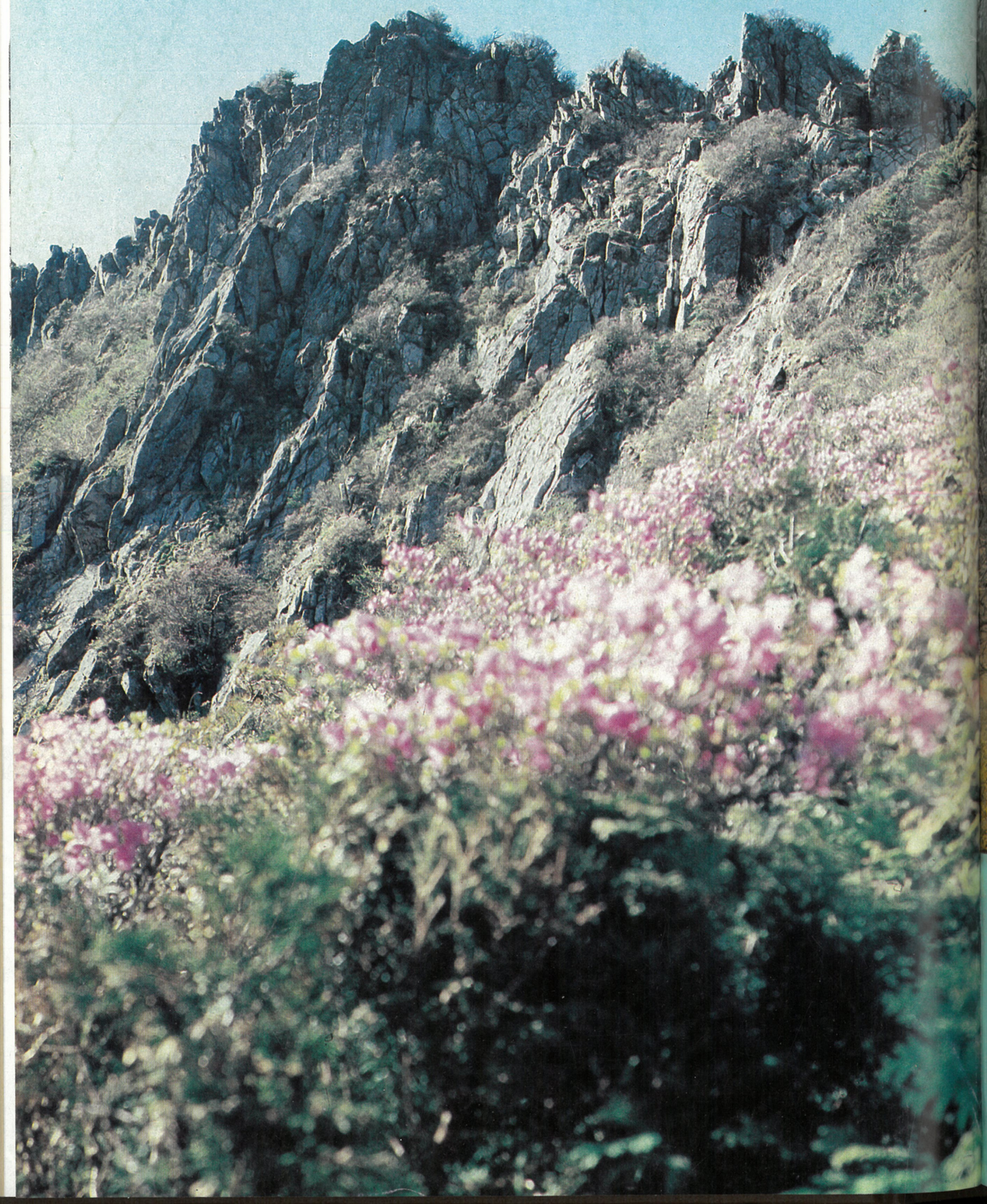

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